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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Whichever Way.

Whichever way the wind doth blow
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then blow it east or blow it west.
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

My little craft sails not alone
A thousand fleets from every zone
Are out upon a thousand seas;
And what for me were favoring breeze
Might dash another, with the shock
Of doom, upon some hidden rock.
And so I do not dare to pray
For winds that wait me on my way,
But leave it to a Higher Will
To stay or speed me—trusting still
That all is well, and sure that He
Who launched my bark will sail with me
Thro' storm and calm, and will not fail,
Whatever breezes may prevail.
To land me—every peril past—
Within His sheltering heaven at last.

Then whatsoever wind doth blow
Some heart is glad to have it so.
And blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.
—Woman's Record.

EUSTACIA'S MISTAKE.

"Do I love him?"

And at the mere idea the pink stole into Eustacia Moore's cheek and she shrank still further into the shadow of the twilight, as if the very red coals in the grate were so many prying eyes to decipher the secret of her heart.

And then her forehead leaning on her hand she tried to recall the past few months of her life.

Eustacia Moore was old Mrs. Piper's companion; that is she read to the old lady, went out with her for a daily walk, mended her laces, checked her housekeeping accounts, and bore with all her fitful moods as patiently as might be. And for these never-ending services she received the mighty guerdon of two hundred dollars per annum and her board.

It had been a gray, uneventful sort of existence until Mrs. Piper's nephew, fresh from a voyage from China, came to stay with his aunt; and then, all of a sudden the leaden clouds rolled away and the firmament of life became rose bright and flushed with the softest tints of dawn. It was like a new revelation to her, the companionship of this handsome young fellow, and while Eustacia listened, with her shy eyes cast down and her cheeks glowing into carmine bloom, her heart somewny escaped out of her own keeping—who knows where?

"Do I love him?"

Maiden modesty said "No; for he has never asked you to think more tenderly of him than of any one else," while the wayward, tender little heart answered "Yes."

What is a girl to do between two such contradictory accounts as this?

While she was hesitating, in a delicious perplexity, in came old Mrs. Piper.

"Eustacia," cried the old lady, "what are you doing, sitting here in the dark?"

"Nothing, ma'am," our little heroine made answer faintly.

"And a very profitable way of spending your time," said Mrs. Piper sharply.

"Do you want me, ma'am?"

"No, I don't want you, but Mr. Pettibone does, in the back drawing room downstairs!" answered Mrs. Piper, taking a determined stand on the hearth, with her hands behind her like a man.

"Mr. Pettibone wants me?" echoed Eustacia in bewildered amazement.

"Yes, Mr. Pettibone wants to see you. What is there so very wonderful about it?"

"Nothing, ma'am, only—"

"Now look here, Eustacia," said the old lady, patting the girl's round arm, not unkindly, as she talked, "Mr. Pettibone is a very nice man, a member of the Board of Brokers, with a handsome house on the avenue and the temper of an angel. He isn't handsome, but I hope you are past the age when mere beauty attracts, and he isn't young, but I've always heard that it was better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave."

"Yes, ma'am, said Eustacia humbly; "but—I beg your pardon—I don't quite understand what all this is to me!"

"To you, child!" cried old Mrs. Piper, "Why he wants to marry you!"

"Me?"

"There run along, and behave your prettiest!" said Mrs. Piper, giving her protege a push; and Eustacia, hardly knowing whether she was awake or dreaming, went into the back drawing-room to face the Majestic Pettibone.

"My dear little girl," said Mr. Pettibone doubting not that Mrs. Piper had paved the way for his proposal, don't be frightened."

"I am not frightened," said Eustacia. But she was.

"I only want to ask you one question. Do you think, my little Eustacia, that you and I could be happy together?"

"No sir, I don't!"

"Hey?" echoed the middle-aged suitor, who had evidently expected a very different sort of answer.

I—I am very much obliged to you, sir, faltered Eustacia, "but—I would rather not marry you! Good evening, sir;" and away ran the little girl, terrified at her own impulsive audacity.

Up stairs she went, like a hunted hare, but on the way to her own room, the light from an open doorway streamed across the hall, and Carll Upham's voice sounded.

"I am sorry you do not like the idea of this engagement, Aunt Dorcas, but—"

"I don't like it at all!" answered old Mrs. Piper. "What does a young man like you want to be married for?"

Eustacia paused to hear no further; her little heart seemed to stand still with a great shock and coldness. Carll Upham engaged, and never to tell her!—Carll to fancy—but there was an end to all that forever! Anger, grief, and a species of resentment struggled together for mastery in her heart, and like a winged creature Eustacia flew down stairs again, to where Mr. Pettibone was.

"Mr. Pettibone," she faltered—and her suitor stood upright, with something of a puzzled face—"Mr. Pettibone—please don't laugh at me—but I have changed my mind."

"Changed your mind, Eustacia?"

I—I will be your wife!"

And then Eustacia began to cry.

"It's what girls always do when they are engaged," thought Mr. Pettibone; and he was pleased, after his clumsy fashion.

Half an hour afterward, Carll Upham came into the quiet little room where Eustacia had resumed her old seat before the fire, and was sitting in a bewildered, dreamy sort of mood, and his eyes caught the glitter of a diamond on her fore-finger!

"What's that?" said he, a little suspiciously; and Eustacia answered:

"It's my engagement ring! I have promised to marry Mr. Pettibone!"

"Eustacia!"

"Why not?" she answered defiantly. "Mr. Pettibone likes me, and I may as well be engaged as---as other folks!"

"Just as you please," Carll said quietly; and one week afterward he sailed for Japan.

And Eustacia, prejudiced though she was against the fair "unknown quantity" of Mr. Upham's life-equation, could not but pity herself for the long months and years of doubt and solitude through which she must pass before he came home again! Yes, she felt that she was revenged!

The years went by, as years have a fashion of doing, whether we laugh or weep, suffer or enjoy; and old Mrs. Piper grew feebler and feebler with every Christmas. She would have missed Miss Moore if she had been condemned to exist without her tender care, although she did scold terribly when Eustacia broke the marriage contract, and gave Mr. Pettibone back the diamond which had dazzled Carl Upham's eyes in the firelight.

"Dear Mrs. Piper, I am happier with you," coaxed Eustacia, and the poor childless old woman had not the heart to chide her further.

Ten years afterward, Mrs. Piper and Eustacia sat before the fire, as they had sat many and many momentous evening, when the door opened, and in marched Mr. Upham, tall and brown, and wiskered like a Corsair.

What a joyful welcome there was for him! But, after all, a certain restraint lingered over them all.

"Don't disturb yourself, I beg; my chair here is very comfortable, Mrs. Pettibone," said Carll ceremoniously, as he seated himself.

"Who is he talking to?" demanded Aunt Piper shrilly. "There is no Mrs. Pettibone here!"

"Is not Eustaaia—" and he colored and stopped.

"No, she's not, bless your heart, Carll she never cared for him!"

"Then" said Carll, speaking to his aunt, but looking straight at Eustacia "why did she engage herself to him?"

"I don't know myself," involuntarily answered Eustacia, feeling her cheeks burn; "a girl's freak, I suppose!"

And the subject, to her great relief, was allowed to drop there.

The next day, however, when Carll was giving them a gay description of his life in the dominions of the Tycoon, Aunt Piper interrupted him somewhat acrimoniously.

"If you were having such a very nice time there, I don't see what you came home at all for!"

"Perhaps," said Eustacia with her eyes fixed very intently on her crochet-work, "he came here to be married."

"What do you mean?" asked Carll.

"I—that is—" stammered Eustacia, heartily wishing she had held her tongue. "That evening I engaged myself to Mr. Pettibone, I accidentlly happened to overhear Mrs. Piper and you talking about your engagement.'

"About my engagement. Oh, I remember it all. But it wasn't an engagement in esse; only an engagement in futuro. You were the girl I wanted to marry, Eustacia. I wrestled a mortal half hour for Aunt Dorcas' consent, and when I gained it you were wearing old Pettibone's ring."

"I thought you loved some one else," murmured Eustacia. "I was half mad with jealousy. O Carll how could I think so meanly of you!"

"Is it too late now Eustacia, to be the lovers we might have been?"

"No," she answered softly.

The cup of happiness, long withheld, was at their lips how; but they had lost ten years of a lifetime.

When will lovers learn to use the common sense?—New York News.

The people of Europe, including Great Britain, disburse every year in taxes the sum of $3,350,000,000.

Tricks of Snake Charmers.

A large cobra de capello was sent home to Sir Joseph Fayrer, who wanted a supply of venom for analysis. It bit the spoon repeadly without yielding any, and on examination was found to have none to yield, not only its fangs but the poisonous glands having been extirpated. A protective operation still more cruel is sometimes practiced by novices in the art of charming; and consists in securing the mouth with a stitch of silk passed through the lips in front; to perform this the poor beast's head is held tightly pressed to the ground by a short stick on which the foot rests, while the other foot restrains the writhing body, leaving both hands at liberty for the needle. Eleven apparently healthy cobras were on one occasion received at the London Zoological Gardens. They refused to feed and grew thin. When one died it was discovered that its mouth was sewn up so fine as to be invisible to any but the closest scrutiny. The rest of them did well on being restored to their normal condition.

In connection with this subject, I may mention that a rattlesnake was sent to me from up country when I was in Demerara, with the history that it had killed a coolie on one of the plantations. It had been badly injured about the spine, probably in capture, so that on reaching me it was not only dead but decomposed, and I was not able to make any very complete dissection; but I found that its lips were tied together with stitches—obviously the effort of un unpracticed hand, since the work was very coarse. This had apparently been preceded by an unsuccessful attempt to extracate the long, erectile, needle-like fangs, for one of these was twisted half round with its bony base, and had penetrated the lower lip when the jaws were forcibly closed. It is hardly possible that the duct was not occluded, but enough venom must have remained within the tube of the tiny delicate syringe to inflict a fatal scratch.—Chambers's Journal.

Water Works in America.

The first works for a public supply of water in the United States were built at the City of Boston in the year 1652, and nothing further was done in this direction for more than 100 years. At the present time for not less than 25,000,000 of Americans the question of water supply presents no difficulties, says F. H. Lewis in Cassier's Magazine. For domestic use, for business purposs, or for fire protection, an abundant supply is to be had at the turning of a valve.

Not only is the supply in most cases, but the use of it reaches extravagant figures. In the year 1894 Chicago used 238,000,000 gallons of water per day, and Philadelphia 197,000,000. All this water was pumped from the source of supply to reservoirs or standpipes for distribution. The city of New York has a gravity supply of water and uses 183,000,000 gallons per day. On the basis of these figures, it appears that every man, woman and child in Philadelphia requires 160 gallons of water for daily use, in Chicago about 105 gallons and in New York about 150 gallons. In some of the smaller cities the per capita consumption reaches even higher figures. Thus, Buffalo is on record, in 1890, with a daily consumption per capita of 186 gallons, and Allegheny, Pa., at the same time with a daily per capita of 238 gallons. If these figures are compared with the per capita consumption of the City of London—40 gallons per day—it will be seen what lavish use is made of water in American cities, and some conception will be formed of the great system of works required to supply such demands.

The Diamond in the Bottle.

A couple of fishermen, in hauling a big net on the upper-Delaware River, near Lumberville, Bucks County, a few days ago, caught a tightly corked bottle with a long, narrow ribbon tied around its neck. The ribbon was faded with long contact with the water, but through the clear glass of the bottle the fishermen saw a small bit of folded paper. Removing the cork they extracted the note, which read: "This bottle was started from Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn., Will the finder communicate with one of the undersigned, stating when and where found? Signed Ann H., Gertrude G., and Emily L. April 15, 1895." Examining the bottle more closely, the fishermen noticed something bright sparkling in the bottom of it. He turned the bottle upside down and a small diamond fell out into his hand. How the diamond came to be there is, of course, a mystery, but it is supposed that one of the girls who sent the bottle on its journey must have dropped the stone from a ring she wore when she was putting the note in the bottle.—Philadelphia Times.

A Fast Ship.

A Welshman proposes to build a ship that will have a speed of sixty miles an hour. The boat will be 550 feet long and fifty feet wide, with a flat bottom and wedge-shaped bow and stern; of 10,000 tons displacement, and with eight paddle wheels on each side, each making seventeen revolutions a minute.

FREE TRADE, FREE GIFTS.

WONDERFUL WAY IN WHICH THE NEW TARIFF WORKS.

Giving Away Our Goods so as to Reach the Markets of the World—Farmers' Products Passed Over the Democratic Gift-Counter.

While it has always been claimed by the friends of free trade that their policy would open the markets of the world to American products and manufactures, they have never shown the extent of the free gift distribution that has to be made in reaching those markets. The Gorman tariff had been in force seven months on March 31, 1895, and in that time our exports of cotton were as follows, compared with the corresponding seven months a year earlier:

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Seven months to	Pounds.	Value.
March 31, 1895	2,924,315,673	$166,873,280
March 31, 1894	2,230,426,409	176,223,789
Increase, 1895	693,889,264	*9,350,509

*Decrease.

In reaching the markets of the world we have sold nearly 694,000,000 pounds more of cotton than we did a year earlier, but we have received $9,350,000 less money for the larger quantity than was paid us for the smaller quantity shipped a year earlier. It practically cost us this $9,350,000 to make free gifts to foreign manufacturing countries of 694,000,000 pounds of cotton.

Let us now look at other farm products and see if the producers of bacon and lard, for instance, have fared any better than the cotton growers, our exports of these two commodities for nine months ending March 31, 1894 and 1895, comparing as follows:

EXPORTS OF BACON.

Nine months to	Pounds.	Value.
March 31, 1895	348,385,661	$20,053,333
March 31, 1894	311,733,139	29,610,798
Increase, 1895	36,652,534	*557,465

EXPORTS OF LARD.

Nine months to	Pounds.	Value.
March 31, 1895	363,153,997	$28,420,889
March 31, 1894	317,147,119	29,819,106
Increase, 1895	46,006,878	*1,398,217

*Decrease.

It seems that under the Gorman tariff we sold 36,652,534 pounds more of American bacon in the markets of the world than we did a year earlier, but we received $557,465 less money for the larger quantity than was paid us for the smaller quantity that we shipped abroad a year earlier. In other words, we have paid out this $557,465 for the privilege of making free gifts of 36,653,000 pounds of American bacon to the consumers in the markets of the world. No wonder they are so eagerly waiting to take our products from us.

The figures of our exports of lard show that we have sold over 46,000,000 pounds more of American lard under the Gorman tariff period than we did during the corresponding months a year earlier, but we received $1,398,217 less money for the larger quantity that we sold than was paid us for the smaller quantity. In other words, it has cost us this $1,398,217 to present free gifts of 46,000,000 pounds of lard to foreign consumers, who are anxiously waiting to use our lard in those markets of the world that the Gorman tariff has opened.

Summarizing these results, under tariff reform or free trade, of letting ourselves out into the markets of the world during the few months of the Gorman tariff, we find that the American farmers have made free gifts of nearly 694,000,000 pounds cotton, of 36,653,000 pounds of bacon and of 46,000,000 pounds of lard to the manufacturers and consumers of the world, and that it costs us $11,300,000 hard cash to distribute these free gifts.

The free gift scheme is generally worked on the understanding, and with the expectation, that subsequent trade results will be beneficial to the giver, compensating him in the long run for the gifts that he has given away. In the distribution from our National gift counter no compensating profits seem yet to have been realized. Possibly the free gift scheme was not advertised enough during the 1892 and 1894 election campaigns. We do not recollect having seen any notices thereof. It was a serious oversight and one that should be remedied as speedily as possible and explained away by free trade and tariff reform orators.

The Cleveland-Carlisle-Gorman-Wilson free gift counter, while proving a satisfactory grab-bag to the markets of the world, has only served to deplete the Treasury till. The American people, and the American farmers especially, will not forget that free trade means free gifts. It was a glorious opening day when we let ourselves out with our free gifts. The markets of the world have been struggling to reach our free gift counter. How long can we afford such a distribution? What are we getting in return for it?

Prices and Prosperity.

Wheat and cotton have fallen to such figures that it is in no way conceivable that the wheat growers of the United States and the cotton planters of the Southern States can produce in the future so big crops of wheat and of cotton as they produced in 1894 until prices go much higher. They declare that the number of failures in the West and South, due to fifty-cent wheat and five-cent cotton, is so great, and the lack of means among Western wheat growers and Southern cotton planters is now so serious and widespread, that it is impossible for the wheat growers of the West and planters of the South to raise nearly so large crops of wheat and cotton this year as were raised last year, no matter how favorable the weather may be. Farmers cannot raise wheat in the West, and planters cannot raise cotton in the South, unless they have some little capital or some little credit.

New Southern Sentiment.

I have been in this State over a year, have traveled over a great part of it, and have come in contact with people engaged in different ways. I find them all eager to get hold of any information on the question of a protective tariff. They are willing to listen to argument now.—J. Hendershatte, of Lumber City, Ga.

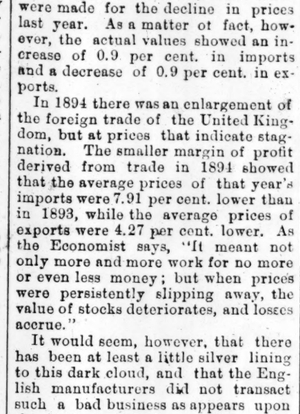
England's Silver Lining.

A very extensive review of the commercial and financial record of English trade is given in the London Economist. It appears that the imports of foreign countries retained for English consumption would have shown an increase of 9.95 per cent. in 1894 as compared with 1893, with the exports of English goods 3.35 per cent. larger than in 1893, if allowance were made for the decline in prices last year. As a matter of fact, however, the actual values showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in imports and a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in exports.

In 1894 there was an enlargement of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, but at prices that indicate stagnation. The smaller margin of profit derived from trade in 1894 showed that the average prices of that year's imports were 7.91 per cent. lower than in 1893, while the average prices of exports were 4.27 per cent. lower. As the Economist says, "It meant not only more and more work for no more or even less money; but when prices were persistently slipping away, the value of stocks deteriorates, and losses accrue."

It would seem, however, that there has been at least a little silver lining to this dark cloud, and that the English manufacturers did not transact such a bad business as appears upon the surface. Owing to the lower prices, the English imports cost $150,000,000 less than they would have cost had the prices of 1893 been maintained, whereas, the loss in their exports reached only $48,000,000. In textile industries there was a gain of $46,350,000 through the lower value of raw materials imported, as against a loss of $25,000,000 in the lower prices of yarns and fabrics sold to other countries, making their gain in this respect over $21,000,000 at the expense of the producers of the raw material and the purchasers of their manufactured goods.

The Way Out



Is Also the Way In.



American Women's Fashions.

I imagine women would open their pretty eyes wide at the idea of their owing anything to their own city. But they do. They owe to their own country a sort of loyalty that will make it fear no competition with the luxury venders of other countries. I once heard a most excellent woman—a modiste with a clientele of a high class—agonizing over the great National question of protection or no protection with such frenzied earnestness that I was compelled to ask her why it touched her in such personal fashion. She was for protection. "Touch me," she answered tragically, "of course it touches me. Free trade and the country is inundated with the gowns that I now import for my ladies; ladies who will wear nothing of American manufacture."

What a great people the Americans would be if the women, on the contrary, would wear nothing that was not of American manufacture. How easily they could set the fashions for the world if, with their wealth, independence and love of luxury they choose to be leaders where now they are satisfied to copy and follow.—Jeannette H. Walworth, in the Mail and Express.

Free Trade Paupers.

In England the House of Commons is considering plans for the relief of the unemployed. At a recent sitting of the committee Mr. James Kier Hardie, M. P., testified that the distress was so widespread that the proposed grant of $5,000,000 would tide over the needs of the unemployed for a few weeks only.

This condition of affairs in England is what free trade leads to inevitably. Although Great Britain's industrial activities, in some important lines, are greater than for several years past, thanks to our free trade Administration, she has, nevertheless, by her free trade policy, created a pauper class of which she cannot now rid herself. The United States would do well to note the decline of trade and labor conditions in England traceable unmistakably to free trade heresy.

Democracy and Deficiency.

The way to stop loans is to stop deficiencies. The reserve is sure to be drained if you cut off the supply. The outflow of gold will never trouble us when the inflow of gold is only large enough. Loans and deficiencies seem to be inseparable from the Democratic party, and we should ever remember that we cannot replenish the Treasury of a Government by impoverishing the people who sustain the Government. Home prosperity is the key to an easy treasury and a high credit.—Governor William McKinley.

A FRENCH STEAMER LOST

The Boilers of the Dom Pedro Explode and She Sinks.

A HUNDRED PERSONS PERISH.

The Passengers on the Wrecked Vessel Were Emigrants for South America---People on the Spanish Coast Saw the Disaster and Saved Twenty-seven Lives---A Pitiful Sea Tragedy.

The French steamer Dom Pedro, bound for Carril, Spain, has been wrecked off Cape Corrubedo, on the west coast of the province of Galicia. An explosion of her boilers was the cause of the disaster. One hundred and five persons, according to the last report, were drowned, but a part of her crew and some of her passengers were saved.

The Chargeur Reunis, of Havre, France, which company owned the wrecked steamer Dom Pedro, received a despatch confirming the report that 105 persons were drowned.

The crew of the Dom Pedro numbered fifty-four. The vessel shipped forty-one passengers at Havre, twenty-eight at Bordeaux and seven at Pasages. The passengers were mostly emigrants who were bound for Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The Chargeurs Reunis also received a despatch saying that Captain Crequer, the commander of the Dom Pedro, and twenty-six members of the crew were saved. Two hundred emigrants were awaiting the arrival of the Dom Pedro at Carril.

The London Standard published the following particulars received from its Madrid correspondent concerning the wreck of the Dom Pedro:

"The Captain of the Dom Pedro was lost. The survivors were saved mainly by local residents who went out in boats to their assistance. Twenty-four survivors have arrived at Carril and others at Villagarcia. These confirm the statement that the boilers of the wrecked vessel exploded. Many of the passengers and members of the crew jumped overboard when the disaster occurred and tried to swim ashore. The gunboat Macmahon has been sent from Marin to the scene of the wreck. Advices received confirm the report that 105 lives were lost. Thirteen of the passengers were French, seven Italian, six Swiss, two Brazilian, one German, one Alsatian and one a native of the Argentine Republic."

The French steamer Dom Pedro was built in 1878, at Havre, by Forges & Chantiers, and was owned by the Chargeurs Reunis a Paris, of Havre. She was bark rigged, registered 2999 tons gross, 341 feet long, thirty-nine feet breadth of beam, twenty-two feet depth of hold, 1300 horse power, and had five compartments.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, Nominated For Governor.

Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor of Ohio on the sixth ballot by the Republican State Convention at Zanesville. There were eight candidates. Bushnel was the seventh candidate in the race at the start.

The convention was one of the largest that ever responded to the call of the party managers. Five thousand persons were packed into the Memorial Hall. State Chairman J. C. Bonner, of Toledo, called the meeting to order and introduced United States Senator John Sherman, who delivered a lengthy address. After Senator Sherman's speech, the convention adjourned until eight o'clock, p. m.

At the evening session Senator Sherman was chosen for Permanent Chairman, and other temporary officers were made permanent. The names of seven candidates for Governor were presented to the convention. The first ballot resulted as follows: Nash, 168; Poe, 146; Keifer, 74; Bushnell, 58; Barger, 86; Harris, 56; Hoyt, 176, and Nevin, 60.

Bushnell received 509 votes on the sixth ballot. The nomination was made unanimous.

Asa S. Bushnell, who is a wealthy manufacturer, is the eldest son of Daniel and Harriet Bushnell. He was born in Oneida County, New York, September 16, 1834, moving from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, when quite a small child. In 1851 he went to Springfield, in which place he continued to reside. During the war he was Captain of Company E, 152d O. V. I., which company he recruited, and served as its Captain in the Shenandoah Valley, under the command of General Hunter, in 1864. In 1886 he was appointed Quartermaster-General by Governor Foraker, where he served four years. He was one of the delegates-at-large to the National Convention in 1892. Politicians said that his nomination was a victory for the Foraker element and a set-back for Governor William McKinley.

GOVERNOR LIPPITT INAUGURATED.

The Twenty-seventh Chief Executive of Rhode Island Installed.

Charles Warren Lippitt, of Providence, was inaugurated Governor of Rhode Island, at Newport. Governor D. Russell Brown, the retiring Executive, marched with his staff from his hotel to the State House, where the



CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT.

Election Committee announced the result of the April election, and the State officers were sworn in with the usual accompaniments of booming of cannon and music. The parade followed and was reviewed by the new Governor and other dignitaries.

Prominent People.

The Bishop of London has joined the ranks of the woman suffragists.

Jules Verne, the French novelist, though in his seventy-ninth year, works for five or six hours a day.

One of the German Emperor's recent presents to his sons was an exact model in clay of the battlefield of Sedan.

The Chinese Emperor rises at 4 every morning and studies English and Manchu until 5, when he breakfasts.

The chemist Bunsen, famed for his discoveries in spectrum analysis and a hundred other scientific matters, is in his eighty-fifth year.

Prince George, of Greece, has the distinction of having saved more lives at the risk of his own than any other member of a royal house.

The illuminated manuscript copy of the Gospels set to Gladstone by the Armenians is said to be finer than anything in the British Museum.

Philip D. Armour, the Chicago packer, is a victim of dyspepsia and lives on bread and milk. Occasionally he allows himself a baked apple for breakfast as a great indulgence.

Ballington Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army in America, and his wife, have renounced allegiance to Queen Victoria and become citizens of the United States.

A MONUMENT TO KEY.

Tribute to the Composer of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Unhonored by his countrymen, beneath the soil of his native country in the cemetery of Frederick City, Md., have lain for many years the ashes of Francis Scott Key, whose hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner," has been the inspiration for thousands of heroic



WHERE FRANCIS SCOTT KEY IS BURIED.

deeds. At last a movement is on foot to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

The Key Monument Association was organized in June, 1894. It has raised so far about $2000 for the object it has in view, and now appeals to the country at large for funds. As especially appropriate to the day and in keeping with the spirit, the committee selected National Flag Day, June 14, as a time when the children all over the land and all patriotic citizens generally should forward contributions to the fund. Governor Brown, of Maryland, sent an appeal of this character to the Governors of all the States.

The remains of Francis Scott Key were removed some years ago from Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, to their present resting place. Plain head and foot stones alone mark the grave. This neglect by his countrymen is due, perhaps, not so much to lack of patriotism as to the fact that thousands are not aware of the movement now on foot, and have not been asked for contributions to the fund.

LYNCHED TWO YOUNG MEN.

An Illinois Mob Feared Governor Altgeld Would Pardon Them.

A mob which had been in possession of Vermillion County's jail at Danville, Ill., for several hours succeeded in finding two young men, John Halls, Jr., and William Royce, in their cells, and took them outside and hanged them for assaulting Miss Laura Barnett. From midnight, when the mob first made its appearance at the jail doors, there was a determined struggle to lynch the men. For hours they battled against heavy oaken doors and iron bars in defiance of Sheriff Thompson and his assistants. The mob openly declared that they thought Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, would pardon the men if the law was allowed to take its course.

At 2 o'clock a. m. Sheriff Thompson sent for Judge Bookwalter, of the Circuit Court, who addressed the crowd from the jail corridor. He made an earnest plea to let the law take its course.

"We will give these fellows a heavy sentence and they will get their just dues," said the Judge. "The law will give them heavy sentences." One of the leaders replied:

"Yes, we know the jury will convict them and give them a severe sentence, but Governor Altgeld will pardon them out. He recently pardoned three brutes you sent up from Champaign County for twenty years, and he will pardon these men. If any other man than Altgeld was Governor we would not lynch these men. But we are determined he will never have a chance to turn them loose."

"I want you men to quit this place at once," resumed the Judge, but the mob would not listen. The Judge then left the place. The mob again began work to get at the prisoners at 2.30 a. m. At 3.15 the mob secured both of the prisoners and started for the bridge where the girls were attacked. The men had ropes about their necks and they were marched through the main streets to the bridge.

The ropes were fastened to the bridge railing, and the young men were told to jump. They refused. Men seized each of them and threw them over the rail. The ropes were fifteen feet long, stout and well tied. After about ten minutes life appeared to be extinct. The faces of the men were not covered. The bodies were cut down at 8 o'clock and taken to an undertaker's office.

KILLED HERSELF AND BABES.

The Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. Notzen, of Omaha, Explained.

The bodies of Mrs. Ida Notzen and her two children have been found in the Missouri River. They were firmly tied together with a stout rope. It is believed that Mrs. Notzen bound the babies to her and then leaped into the river.

This clears a mystery that has been hanging fire since last fall. Mrs. Notzen was a prominent school teacher at Omaha, Neb. When she disappeared she left letters saying that disappointment at not obtaining work that she expected had driven her to suicide. Mrs. Notzen belonged to one of the best families in Omaha. She was a bright woman, with a strong interest in educational matters. Her life was heavily insured, but payment has been resisted until now because of the insufficient proof of death.

DOTY MARRIES A NATIVE.

The American Consul at Tahiti Gives His Friends a Surprise.

The American brig Galilee, from Tahiti, brings the information that Jacob Lamb Doty, United States Consul at Tahiti, has married a native woman of the island. Consul Doty has always been regarded as an eccentric fellow by his acquaintances, who will not be surprised at his latest step.

Mr. Doty began his official career about ten years ago as a page in the House of Representatives, and through influence at Washington secured from President Cleveland, early in his Administration, the appointment of Consul at Tahiti.

According to the story brought by the Galilee, the ceremony was performed according to the native customs.

When Doty returned to Tahiti with his bride, he rented a house and the pair are now living in South Sea Island style, with a good stock of cocoanuts and taro root.

Lost With the Gravana.

The Gravana, a Spanish steamer, was wrecked off the Philippines and 168 persons drowned.

Earthquake Kills Fifty.

Fifty persons have been killed and one hundred and fifty injured by an earthquake at Paramythia. Nearly every house in the town was destroyed. Paramythia is a town of 5000 inhabitants, in the Province of Epirus, which is a part of Albania.

Choked to Death on Pot Pie.

At Port Wayne Hattie Philabaum, aged five, watched her sister make a beef pot pie. The little one asked for a little bite and it was given her. She choked, and in spite of the efforts of her sister in less than ten minutes the little one was dead of hemorrhage.

Models of Warships.

The fine models of United States warships exhibited at the World's Fair are being prepared for shipment to Atlanta Cotton Exposition as part of the exhibit of the Navy Department.

Aluminum Instead of Steel.

The weight of the French cavalry saddle will be reduced nearly three pounds by the substitution of aluminum for steel in portions of the tree and stirrups.

A Cold Summer Predicted.

An Eastern weather prophet says that there will be frost in the United States every month this year, except July.

SOUND MONEY CONVENTION.

Secretary Carlisle Speaks Before the Gathering at Memphis, Tenn.

The Sound Money Convention assembled at Memphis, Tenn., and adjourned the same day, having completed its work with celerity and without any friction.

More than six hundred delegates entered their names upon the roster, and the great Auditorium, which seats 5000 persons, was crowded to the doors by citizens of Memphis and visitors from all parts of the South.

Among the delegates were men from all the walks in life. Well groomed and trimly dressed merchants and bankers from the cities and towns sat side by side with farmers and planters in butternut suits, stained with the dust of travel.



SECRETARY JOHN G. CARLISLE.

W. J. Crawford, of Memphis, called the convention to order and Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, was made Permanent Chairman. At the conclusion of his opening address the delegates from each State chose one of their number to form a Committee on Resolutions.

Secretary Carlisle was then introduced and received a vociferous and hearty welcome. He spoke for an hour and a half in a manner which held the attention of the audience until the last word had been uttered. He was frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause.

At the conclusion of Secretary Carlisle's address a recess was taken until 8 o'clock p. m., in order to afford the Committee on Resolutions time to do its work. When the convention reassembled the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A resolution congratulating President Cleveland on his opposition to all monetary heresies was approved.

It was resolved to print Secretary Carlisle's speech in pamphlet form for free distribution, and in connection with this the thanks of the convention were extended to the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club of New York for its good work in the circulation of literature bearing upon the silver question.

Representative Patterson, who organized the movement for the convention, was loudly called for, and made an address, in which he argued that the interests of the South lay in cultivating close business relations with the Northern States rather than the sparsely settled mining districts of the West. The convention then adjourned.

WILLIAMS OUT.

New York's Famous Inspector Retired by the Police Board.

Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams has been retired by the Board of Police Commissioners of New York City on his own application. His pension will be $1750 per year.

INSPECTOR A. S. WILLIAMS.

Williams was born in Nova Scotia and was appointed a patrolman on August 3, 1866. He was made a roundsman July 10, 1871, a Sergeant September 23, 1871, and received his shield as Captain on May 31, 1872. He was promoted to an inspectorship August 12, 1877. Perhaps William's greatest reputation was made at the time that he was in the lower ranks of the force. He earned the distinction of being "the clubber" at a time when the department was notorious for its brutality to citizens.

BOOMERS TAKE KICKAPOO.

Thousands Swarm Into the Reservation and Stake Out a Town.

Twenty thousand men rushed into the little triangular reservation of the Kickapoos, Indian Territory, at noon on the day appointed for the opening, fighting for the choice of 437 claims opened to settlement. There were few accidents, however, and ill-feeling got no further than dispute. The Kickapoo Indians who loitered about wore their store clothes, and made a holiday of it.

At Sweeney's Ranch, near a newly erected bridge across the Canadian River, the largest crowd gathered. As noon approached, Sweeney, who had been selected as timekeeper, stood in front of the boomers, watch in hand. For half an hour the crowd waited impatiently on saddles and wagons. When Sweeney gave the signal there was a wild dash for the bridge.

By noon the reservation was swarming with people. There was a spirited rivalry between two town-site organizations, and thousands abandoned their chance of securing a tract of land and contented themselves with a lot. The rival towns were to be called Dale and Aurora respectively and were to be located on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, a few miles apart. By a compromise a new site was chosen between the two. The new town is called McLoud, in honor of the general solicitor of the railroad. W. F. Gillette, of Perry, was elected Mayor. McLoud on the first night had a population of 3000 people.

Two Young Men Eaten by Alligators.

While two young men were fishing in Neches River, Texas, their canoe was attacked by alligators and broken up, and the young men torn to pieces by the reptiles. The mother of one of the boys witnessed the tragedy from the bank.

First Seizure of the Season.

News of the first seizure of the season for violation of the sealing laws was brought by the steamer Topeka from Sitka. The revenue cutter Corwin seized the British sealing schooner Selby and brought her into Sitka. She was turned over to the British cruiser Pheasant, which sent her to Victoria.

A Meteor Makes a Hole in the Ground.

A large meteor fell a few miles north of Niles, Mich., and exploded. The sound was heard a long distance and frightened many farmers. The meteor was accompanied by brilliantly colored lights. When it struck the ground pieces flew in various directions and a big hole was made in the earth.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 1, 1894.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:35, A. M., and at 5:50 P. M., Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:35 P. M., and 9:00 P. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Mail and Steamerlines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all inte mediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER ROUTE.

The steamers Neuse and Newberne leave Elizabeth City daily except Friday and Sunday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern, daily except Tuesday and Saturday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatches follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern railroad, Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pt. & Pass'r Agt.

Hotels

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TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street, ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

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Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

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Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

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From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

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when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth-covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty. At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

COUGHS COLDS COUGHS, COLDS, La Crippe, Headache.

LAXATIVE

BROMO QUININE

Moves the Bowels gently, relieves the cough, cures the feverish condition and headache and prevents pneumonia. Cures in one day. Put up in tablets convenient for taking.

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12 pkt's Flower 10c. 12 pkt's Vegetable 30c. 6 Dahlias 50c. 10 Gladiolus 30c. All $1. Half 50c. Price List FREE.

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

PUBLIC OPINION.

In all of our affairs public opinion is the ultimate determinating force. It may be slow sometimes in making itself irresistbly felt, but it is sure in the end to have its way. The principal secret of successful statesmanship is the ability to comprehend and utilize this tremenduous power. That has been the distinguishing quality of all the potent characters in policies. Lincoln called it keeping close to the people, and often said that instead of controlling events, he was controlled by them. Such a policy is necessary even in countries where the monarchical system exists. Bismark frankly confesses that in his remarkable career, when he seemed to be practically omnippotent, he was really subject to the wishes of the people, and could not have accomplished his objects if he had mistaken or disregarded them.

Tht is the uniform testimony of all men who have have held high places and brought important results ro pass. Public opinion is the influence that counts for more than all others. It is not clearly definable, and nobody can tell just how it originates and grows and becomes pervasive and triumphant. But it is always in evidence when an issue arises that has a bearing upon the rights or interests of the masses, or that relates to any vital principle of politics, of jurisprudence, or of morality; and it must be obeyed by those who exercise authority of any kind

---

You may start two young men in life with farms of equal size and fertility. One restores the organic matter to his land. He wastes none of the elements that enter into the mineral and vegetable life. The other takes no heed of the great preservative principls. At the end of twenty years one farm blooms with fertility and its owner is a successful farmer. The farm of the other will be exhausted and its owner as exhausted as his farm.

The Governor of South Carolina admits that the State "is still in the Union and to stay." South Carolina was reminded of this fact by men as eminent as Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln, and the worst mistake it ever made was when it disputed their opinion.

There is this salient difference between the Republicans and the Democrats, when it comes to Presidential candidates. Our folks suffer from the embarrasment of riches; the other fellows from an embarrasment of not having the timber.

The young lady who ran for Attorney General in Montana and was defeated is about to marry her successful competitor. Even in politics, when a woman will she will, you may depend on't.

"Well," murmured the law, as it slid off the statute book, "things don't always turn out as we expect. I didn't do much about incomes; but I made a hit on my outgo."

Mr. Carlisle is strong on theoretical finance, and has a good colloquial acquaintance with the subject. Meanwhile the Treasury deficit is growing like twins.

Secretary Carlisle thinks the Administration needs no defense. It will need votes, however, in 1896. In fact, it will keep up its record and report a deficiency.

When Presinent Cleveland speaks of the Democratic party as "the party of the people," he manifests an easy forgetfulness of the latest election returns.

The first business of a young farmer should be to secure a spot upon which he can stand and proclaim to the world that these acres, more or less broad, are his.

The Democratic politicians cannot agree on tariff, currency or a foreign policy. About all they can agree on is fill the offices and draw the salaries.

There are two freedoms; the false where the man is free to do what he likes; the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.

The Central American Republics have taken steps to form themselves into a Central American nation.

The greatest need of the country is more Republican prosperity to offset Democratic deficits.

California has chosen the poppy as a State flower, and yet California is a wide-awake State.

Ex-Senator Ransom continues in feeble health at Monterey, Mexico.

Record breaking hot June weather is reported from all over the country.

THE POWER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The decision in the Income Tax case serves to illustrate in a very impressive way the tremendons power of the Supreme Court. It can undo the work of Congress, and by a bare majority, as in this instance, make a law null and void. The authority that it exercises is superior to that of both the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. There is no appeal from its decisions, and no way to modify them; they are final and absolute, and all other agencies in our political system are bound by them.

It is well known, of course, that the founders of our Government established the Supreme Court after careful deliberation and for puaposes of vital importance. Our written Constitution makes such a tribunal indispensable; there must be some authority to settle questisns affecting the structure and operations of the Government, or it would go to pieces in the clash of controversy. More than once, we have been saved from serious dangers. The Supreme Court has not always made correct decisions, as its own reversals go to show; but the country has always had confidence in its ability and integrity, and its authority has been profoundly respected.

The power to crush laws passed by the representatives of the people may seem to be inconsistent with the theory of republicanism; but in fact, the Supreme Court stands between the people and all attempted invasions of their rights. It is their bulwark against arbitray and unauthorized legislation. The Constitution is in its keeping, and it is relied upon to prevent infractions on perversions of that instrument by those who are entrusted from time to time with the duties and responsibilities of lawmaking.

When the Republicans say that the present administration has inaugurated a policy looking toward free trade, which has deranged business, crippled our industries, distressed our homes and dealt labor a serious blow, what can Democrats reply?—N. Y. Sun.

We do not see what reply those Democrats who followed the lead of the "Sun" can make to this pertinent query.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1895.

Republicans have not lacked important conversational topics thisweek. First, there was the great bimetalic speech of Senator Sherman, which strongly indicates that the Republican party intends to maintain its friendly position towards silver and not follow Cleveland's lead in worshipping at the shrine of the single gold standard. Then came the harmonious action of the Ohio Republican Convention in nominating a winning ticket, adopting a platform that all good Republicans can stand upon, and endorsing ex-Gov. Foraker for the U. S. Senate and Gov. McKinley for the Presidential nomination. Gov. McKinley may or may not be the national standard bearer of the Republican party next year, but the Ohio Convention made it plain that he is to be earnestly pushed in the National Convention by his own State.

Another topic much discussed by Republicans is the "harmony" dinner given by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, at his New York home, in honor of ex-President Harrison, and attended by a number of leading Republicans, including Gov. Morton and Governor McKinley. A gentleman who was a guest at that dinner told your correspondent that what struck him most was the extreme cordiality shown towards each other by the gentlemen who are by general consent regarded as leading candidates for the Republican nomination. He said he was convinced that whatever envy and jealousy might exist between some few of the followers of the principal guests no such feeling existed between the gentlemen themselves.

With the sudden and entirely unexpected death of Secretary Gresham all hard feelings towards him were buried, his mistakes forgotten, or at least overlooked, and everybody who had ever known the man could recall some pleasant trait of the personal geniality which made him easily the most popular man personally in the Cabinet. It is a matter of deep regret to to his personal admirers that he ever became Secretary of State. He had ability enough to have successfully administered the office, but his education, temperament, previous life and modes of thought were all so many stumbling blocks in the way of doing so. This is not the time to criticize his career at the head of that department, but his most partial friends do not claim it to have been the success his judicial career was.

Some people got a little mixed up about the length of time within which Mr. Cleveland would be compelled to select the successor to the late Secretary Gresham. The old law said the President could appoint an acting Secretary for a period only of ten days, but in 1891 the law was amended to read as follows: "A vacancy occasioned by death or resignation must not be temporarily filled for a longer period than thirty days." Thus it will be seen that Mr. Cleveland having designated Assistant Secretary Uhl to act as Secretary of State has thirty days in which to select a permanent Secretary of State. Only one thing appears to be certain about it at this time, an that is, that Mr. Cleveland will endeavor to use the vacancy to strengthen his financial policy.

Most coughs can be cured in a few hours or at any rate in a few days, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. With such a prompt and sure remedy as this at hand, there is no need of prolonging the agony for weeks and months. Keep this remedy in your house.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The current number of the Eclectic Magazine presents a great variety of papers, opening with a discussion of "The Relation of Language to Thought." A most practical and interesting article follows on the "Penalties of ignorance," which it would be well to put in the hands of every housekeeper in the land. Another domestically inclined number is "The Home Life," treated in "The Committee of the House." Of interest to good citizens in any country is the article on "Glasgow—A Model Municipality," showing excellent ideas and their practical use in the government of that Scottish town. Modern Literature is treated in "Fiction of Sexuality," and "The Novels of Mr. Hall Caine." Pictures of Travel in roughest Africa; entitled "Twelve Hundred Miles in a Wagon," are more than interesting. The number contains a large proportion of sketches of travel, biography and light history, but among the shorter articles we would specially mention a beautiful essay entitled 'The Breakwater of Life," and a bright sketch called "Spring in New York."

Health and happiness are relative conditions; at any rate, there can be little happiness without health. To give the body its full measure of energy and strength, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous, by use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ST. HELENA TO PARIS

THE REMOVAL OF NAPOLEON'S BODY TO ITS LAST RESTING PLACE.

Wonderful Preservation Through Nineteen Years' Interment—Spectators Moved to Tears—Impressive Ceremonies at the Church of the Invalides.

The grave in the valley of Napoleon, on St. Helena, as the place had come to be called, was surrounded by an iron railing set in a heavy stone curb. Over the grave was a covering of 6 inch stone which admitted to a vault 11 feet deep, 8 feet long and 4 feet 8 inches broad and was apparently filled with earth, but digging down some seven feet a layer of Roman cement was found. This broken laid bare a layer of rough hewn stone 10 inches thick and fastened together by iron clamps. It took 4½ hours to remove this layer. The stone up, the slab forming the lid of the interior sarcophagus was exposed, inclosed in a border of Roman cement strongly attached to the walls of the vault. So stoutly had all these various coverings been sealed with cement and bound by iron bands that it took the large party of workers ten hours to reach the coffin.

"The outermost coffin was slightly injured," says an eyewitness. "Then came one of lead, which was in good condition and inclosed two others—one of tin and one of wood. The last coffin was lined inside with white satin, which, having become detached by the effect of time, had fallen upon the body and enveloped it like a winding sheet and had become slightly attached to it.

"It is difficult to describe with what anxiety and emotion those who were present waited for the moment which was to expose to them all that was left of the Emperor Napoleon. Notwithstanding the singular state of preservation of the tomb and coffins, we could scarcely hope to find anything but some misshapen remains of the least perishable part of the costume to evidence the identity of the body. But when Dr. Guillard raised the sheet of satin, an indescribable feeling of surprise and affection was expressed by the spectators, many of whom burst into tears. The emperor himself was before their eyes. The features of the face, though changed, were perfectly recognized; the hands extremely beautiful; his well known costume had suffered but little, and the colors were easily distinguished. The attitude itself was full of ease, and but for the fragments of satin lining which covered, as with fine gauze, several parts of the uniform, we might have believed we still saw Napoleon lying on his bed of state."

* * * * * *

The climax of the pageant in Paris was the temple of the Invalides. The spacious church was draped in the most magnificent and lavish fashion and adorned with a perfect bewilderment of imperial emblems. The light was shut out by hangings of violet velvet; tripods blazing with colored flames, and thousands upon thousands of waxen candles in brilliant candelabra lighted the temple. Under the dome, in the place of the altar, stood the catafalque which was to receive the coffin.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the archbishop of Paris, preceded by a splendid cross bearer, and followed by 16 incense boys and long rows of white clad priests, left the church to meet the procession. They returned soon. Following them was the Prince de Joinville and a select few from the grand cortege without. In their midst Napoleon's coffin.

The king descended from his throne and advanced to meet the cortege. "Sire," said the Prince de Joinville, "I present to you the body of Napoleon, which, in accordance with your commands, I have brought back to France."

"I receive it in the name of France," replied Louis Philippe.

Such at least is what the "Moniteur" affirms was said. The Prince de Joinville gives a different version: "It appears that a little speech which I was to have delivered when I met my father, and also the answer he was to give me, had been drawn up in council, only the authorities had omitted to inform me concerning it. So when I arrived I simply saluted with my sword, and then stood aside. I saw indeed that this silent salute, followed by retreat, had thrown something out, but my father, after a moment's hesitation, improvised some appropriate sentence, and the matter was afterward arranged in the 'Moniteur.'"

Beside the king stood an officer, bearing a cushion. On it lay the sword of Austerlitz. Marshal Soult handed it to the king, who, turning to Bertrand, said:

"General, I commission you to place the emperor's glorious sword on the bier."

And Bertrand, trembling with emotion, laid the sword reverently on his idol's coffin. The great audience watched the scene in deepest silence. The only sound which broke the stillness was the half stifled sobs of the gray haired soldiers of the Invalides, who stood in places of honor near the catafalque.

The king and the procession returned to their palaces, and then followed a majestic funeral mass.—Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's Magazine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER.

The annual State Convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Charlotte on the 18th, 20th and 21st of June.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Tuesday, June 11th at the home of Mrs Zimmerman. As this is an important meeting, all members are earnestly requested to be present.

Our State President's tour of eastern North Carolina has been wonderfully blessed. Pity it is she could not have taken in our town when a revival of Temperance is much needed.

The statistics of the liquor traffic in the United States show that the results of the labor of the people for one day in nine go to the support of the liquor traffic.

It can honestly be said that a young man's highest social success is assured just in proportion as he abstains from wines. An indulgence in intoxicants of any kind has never helped a man to any social position worth the having; on the contrary, it has kept many from attaining a position to which by birth and good breeding and all other qualifications they were entitled.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to Cure Yourself while Using it.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. Baco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using Baco-Curo, it will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permanently cure any case with three boxes or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. Baco-Curo is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists with our iron-clad guarantee at $1.00 per box, three boxes [thirty days treatment,] $2.50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wis.

A Long Road.

Farmers down in Dixie, like those in New England, have a very grim, but none the less indisputable, sense of humor on occasion, if this anecdote from Georgia is to be credited:

A farmer returning from town with an empty produce wagon overtook a young man plodding along with the discouraged air of a city man unused to dirt roads.

"Hullo, Jersey," cried the stranger briskly. "Can a man get a lift to Vineland?"

"I don't see why he can't," responded the farmer in a noncommittal way.

"Then I'll take a ride," said the stranger, vaulting into the wagon and making himself comfortable.

After three or four miles had been traversed, the stranger paused in his inconsequential talk long enough to observe:

"It's quite a distance to Vineland."

"Yes, it is a distance," admitted the farmer.

Another mile was passed, and then the stranger inquired:

"About how far is it to Vineland?"

"Well," replied the farmer meditatively, "keepin straight ahead the way we're goin now, it's about 25,000 miles, but if you'll get out and hoof it back, it ain't more'n about six or seven."

The stranger got out and "hoofed" it back.—Providence Journal.

Singular Discovery.

An English author says that a man of middle age with whom he is acquainted found one of his eyes affected, as he thought, by reading small print at night and applied to a famous oculist for advice. The doctor examined him very carefully and presently inquired whether he had ever suffered any inconvenience from the other eye, the right one.

"None whatever," was the reply.

"Still," said the oculist dryly, "it is very important for you to preserve the sight of your left eye, inasmuch as you have never seen with the other since you were born!"—Youth's Companion.

The Banana.

Never cut a banana. According to Spanish superstition, it brings ill luck. In preparing always slice or jag it with a fork. Using the knife cuts through the cross, and in that land it is deemed a sacrilege. Besides it gives the fruit what the French call "taste of the knife."

Sheridan was a handsome young man, but in middle life dissipation destroyed every trace of his former good looks, and at first glance he seemed singularly repulsive.

The boots of the time of Louis XIV were often 2 feet broad at the top.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



AYER'S Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.



DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 12, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I was rendered entirely helpless from rheumatism in my right side and arm and had to give up work. I used **Mexican Mustang Liniment** freely, and within a month I was able to be about and can now attend to my business regularly. Whenever my arm or side hurts me I rub the Mustang Liniment in well and plentifully, apply a warm flannel when going to bed, and in the morning all pain has disappeared. I hope all who are troubled with rheumatism will try this liniment and convince themselves of its value. Yours,

Weigher in Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. J. R. CLIFTON, 204 McManus St.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For 15 years I have used **Mexican Mustang Liniment,** and consider it the best liniment on earth; I am never without it. I recently used it on a bad gall on my horse's neck and it cured it in 3 days. I had, also, a bad sprain in my leg and had to use crutches several days. As soon as I commenced to use MUSTANG LINIMENT I felt relief, and in a few days was entirely well. I recommend it to any one needing a liniment for horses or for self, with confidence that they will get their money's worth. Yours, JNO. R. HUTCHINGS.

Of Carrington & Hutchings, Prop's Ream's Warehouse, Durham, N. C.

He Likes It.



HON. W. McKINSTRY.

Fredonia, N. Y.,

The Veteran Editor of the Fredonia Censor, writes Dr. Fenner:

"I have been using your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and desire to say that I like it.

I find it an admirable remedy for the biliousness, languor and nervous depression incident to the changing seasons, sufficiently physicing and yet not debilitating but strengthening instead."

DR. FENNER'S Kidney and Backache Cure DID IT.

A Great Renal Depurant.

Cures all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary passages. Female Weaknesses, Bed Wetting in children, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Swelled Limbs, Bright's Disease, Gravel or Stone in bladder, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sample free.

Dr. Fenner's Pellets cure Sick Headaches, Constipation, etc. The best Family Physic.

Dr. Fenner's German Eye-Salve cures Sore Eyes, Cracked Lips, Piles, Skin Eruptions.

Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey. Relieves any cough, asthma, etc., in an hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. A specific in any inflammation. Relieves burns, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or any pain in 1 to 30 minutes. Cures colic, dyspepsia, dysentary and flux; also bronchitis and consumption. One dose cures LaGrippe.

FOR SALE BY DR. J. E. WOOD, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late Joseph Bright I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

T. J. MURDEN, Administrator.

May 11th, 1895

Executor's Noticei

HAVING qualified as Executor of the late L. B. Midgett, Sr., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of theri recovery.

JESSE E. MIDGETT, Executor.

May 11th, 1895.

Administratrix Notice.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late Charles Guirkin sr., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MRS. M. L. GUIRKIN. April 12, 18 Administratrix.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of Joseph Price and Nancy Price dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to their estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of of their recovery.

W. M. PRICE, April 6, 1895. Administrator.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Geo. W. James, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, orit will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

April 4, 1895. B. F. JAMES, Administrator.

A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer



In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission



FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET,

New York

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.

Reference:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers, Izabeth City, N. C, and other Financial houses when desired

Established 1861,

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Wholesale Commission Dealers in



Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.

Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,

618 F Street, Northwest,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by over one thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

Fresh Fish,

SOFT CRABS

TERRAPIN, &C.

125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Quick Sales, Prompt Returns.

S. B. MILLER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH Dealer,



7 FULTON FISH MK'T

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a specialty. Stationery and Stencils furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND



DEALERS IN FISH,

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FRESH FISH



14 FULTON FISH MARKET

New York.

Write for Stencils and Stationery.

$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month.

WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that

It's the Simple, Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as Do Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try?

Write for further information and mention this paper.

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THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

	NUMBERS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1		Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2		Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3		Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4		Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5		Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6		Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7		Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8		Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9		Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10		Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Torpidity	.25
11		Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12		Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13		Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14		Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15		Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16		Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
17		Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.25
18		Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes	.25
19		Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20		Whooping Cough	.25
21		Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.25
22		Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23		Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24		General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25		Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.25
26		Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27		Kidney Diseases	.25
29		Sore Mouth, or Canker	.25
30		Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
31		Painful Periods	.25
34		Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.25
35		Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.25
		EXTRA NUMBERS:	
28		Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
32		Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33		Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.

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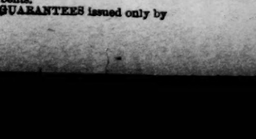
HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK



JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terr. ble disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured. Pills Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

ONLY $2.50

THE BEST WATCH

In Elizabeth City for the money. Try One.

ONLY $2.50.

The best watch in Elizabeth City for the money, and fully guaranteed at

Hathaway Bros.,

THE RELIABLE JEWELRS.

North Carolina

Iron Works

AND

Supply House.

Machine Shop & Foundry,

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Made and Repaired.

Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 12 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

Prices per hour for Machine work are as follows: Lathe work form 50 to 60c. Planer work from 50 to 60c. Drill press 50c. Shaper 50c. Fitting 35c. Outside work 35c. Forge 50 to 60c. In our foundry we are capable of casting anything from one pound to one ton.

Prices for castings are as follows: Grate Bars (small) 2c; Grates (standard) 1c; General castings from 2¼ to 3c. Brass castings from 20 to 30cts per pound.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Cotton Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machinery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,

P. O. Box 220. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Palemon John, Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley, Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—F. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. ...od, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. Pettiford, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. ...ry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. ...ik, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, President; R. O. Preyor, vice president; ...D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers, S. W.; J. Salomonsky, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y and P. R. Mann, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14; ...S. White, N. G.; E. F. Sawyer, V. G.; ...W. Morrisett, Sec'y J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council 1200. C. E. Kramer, Regent; T. B. ...son, Vice Regent; J. P. Overman, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Jr., Collector; N. Parker, Chaplain; W. C. Simons, Warden; W. W. Mann, Sentry; C. Guirkin, jr. ...de.

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. ...man, Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, ...Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, ...S. Morris.

Board of Education: G. W. Ward, S. Morgan, J. C. Commander. Superintendent of Public Instruction, William J ...in.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

...Pool,	Carolinian Building
...Albertson, jr.	Elliott street,
...Ward,	Elliott street,
...ywood Sawyer,	Main street,
...Aydlett,	Main street.
...Griffin,	Main street,
...Albertson sr.	Elliott street.
...Brooks,	Carolinian Building,
...Lamb,	Main street,
...k Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

...Lumsden,	Road street.
...Griggs,	Church street,
...Wood,	Church street.
...McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
...Griggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

...White,	Main street
...Swindell,	Water street

DRUGGISTS.

...Wadsworth,	Road street,
...Wood,	East Main street,
...& Griggs,	Water street,
...ide & Bro.,	Main street,
...McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

...Collegiate Ins't.	S. L. Sheep,	Prin'l
...School	I. N. Tillett,	"
...Norm l (col.)	P. W. Moore.	"

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, June 5, 1895.

Warm enough at last.

How the crops are growing now.

Fair prospects for apples, pears and peaches.

Farmers are feeling encouraged. Not yet too late for corn.

Many thanks for the personal letters sent us by patrons and friends. That we highly appreciate them goes with saying.

With all its b'aring of trumpets, the Democratic administration of Elizabeth City goes out with an empty treasury and a big deficit! This is characteristic of that party locally as well as nationally.

The people having, by a large majority, decided in favor of dredging and improving Tiber and Poindexter Creeks, the new Board of Commissioners will give the work due deliberation and proceed in a practical way.

Justice M. B. Culpepper "tied the knot matrimonial" during the past week, as follows: On May 31st, Lemuel J. Ansell to Laura V. Benbury, of Knott's Island; on June 2nd, Wiley Sawyer to Addie Johnson, of Camden; and on the 3rd inst, John C. Beasley to Stella L. Whitehurst, of Currituck.

The winter was long and cold, and spring was like unto it. The loose screw in the weather tightened up with the end of May and astonished humanity in this locality with a temperature raising the thermometer way up in the nineties! It feels as if we may have to "make up" by extra summer heats.

At the meeting of the County Magistrates on Monday W. J. Williams was elected Chairman. The tax rate was fixed as follows: State, 21⅔ cents; county, 30 cents; school, 18 cents; jail, 6 cents; pension, 3⅓ cents; funding bonds, 7 cents; poll, $2. G. W. Cobb, F. M. Godfrey and M. N. Sawyer were appointed the Finance Committee.

We believe in "minoritory representation." While it was possible to have so divided the Wards of Elizabeth City as to make them all Republican, the opportunity was not taken advantage of, but one was made to give the Democrats a representative in the Board of Commissioners. The minority have rights which the majority ought to and will respect.

The Commencement Exercises of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute will begin on Friday night with the Primary Department. On Sunday the Baccalaureate Sermon will be delivered at the Methodist Church by Rev. J. H. Hall. On next Monday night the classes in Physical Culture will perform; on Tuesday night, Piano Exercises; on Wednesday night, Essays and Music; and on Thursday night, Orations and Music.

The Commencement Exercises of the State Colored Normal School at the Court House last week were in every respect a most creditable success. They were varied, entertaining and interesting. They not only gave the public an idea of the work being accomplished by Professor Moore and his Assistants, but the recitations, declamations, essays, orations and music demonstrated that the "good seed sown" had not fallen on fallow ground. Among the essays were three of especial merit—"The Ideal Young Woman," by Miss R. O. Reid, of Winfall; "It's Books," by Miss J. A. Raynor, of Windsor, and "Milton as an Educator," by Miss Georgiana Harrell, of Woodland. And the orations, too, were excellent—"Great Leaders," by J. L. Williams, of Shiloh, and "A Race Born," by J. E. Felton, of Winfall. The Annual Address was delivered by Rev. Dr. C. S Blackwell, and it was, as are all his public efforts, scholarly and eloquent.

The new Board of City Commissioners were installed on Monday. Dr. P. John was elected Chairman. John P. Overman, elected from the Fourth Ward, stated that holding the office of Clerk of the Court he had a doubt about his eligibility for Commissioner, and hence would not qualify. The vacancy was filled by electing Capt, B. F. Spence. Mr. Overman was then appointed temporary Clerk and the Board proceeded to the election of officers, as provided by the Charter, resulting as follows: For Mayor, Hon. Charles C. Pool; Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, George W. Cobb; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Ziegler; 1st Assistant Policman, Harry E. Sedgwick; 2nd Assistant, Arthur L. Jones; to have charge of the Street Carts, Martin Hinton and Lancaster Brothers. A committee, consisting of Dr. P. John, B. F. Spence and the Mayor, was appointed to draft and report new Ordinances. The returns of the vote on the "Bonds" at the recent election was canvassed and it was found that the majority for them was 324, The Board adjourned to meet next Monday at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Frank M. Godfrey has been appointed County Examiner.

Ladies, go to McCabe & Grice's for a thin summer corset.

Now the watchward of the good farmer is, cultivate, cultivate.

Zoeller's $1 90 size picture in frame can't be beat. Only for 30 days.

Have you seen those Shoes at McCabe & Grice's.

The men who make history have not time to write it.

Zoeller's Special—Pastel life-size in frame for $4.80. Only for next 30 days.

The price of corn at Norfolk 55 cents; in this market 52.

Go and see the summer millinery at McCabe & Grice's. Goods arriving every day.

One of the most delightful forms of the new woman is the sweet girl graduate.

There is only one economical way to fight weeds—that is to keep ahead of them.

Zoeller, the Water street Photographer, will give reduced prices on all copies enlarged pictures for next 30 days.

A large line of Percales for shirt waists at McCabe & Grice's.

The fault-finder's nature is to spy into abuses, and oft his jealousy shapes faults that are not.

Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth, and Spring Clothing at Fowler's, and at the right prices to match the times.

By gambling men lose both their time and treasure, two things most precious to the life of a man.

If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

Children's Mull Hats at McCabe & Grice's.

Before buying elsewhere call and see McCabe & Grice's clothing. It is being sold regardless of cost.

Men and boys' straw hats of all descriptions at McCabe & Grice's.

Blessed is the man that has found his work. One monster there is in the world, the idle man.

A current newspaper item tells how to treat a wife. Most of the treating is done before she is a wife.

Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

As the American people come to use their brains more and muscles less, fat meat goes out of favor. People want flesh, not fat.

To "Inquirer" the CAROLINIAN will say that there are now 44 stars on the American flag, and that Memorial Day was made a legal holiday by Congress in 1874.

Fowler & Co. will take pleasure in showing you their nice line of Silks, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Hamburgs and White Goods. An examination of goods and prices is sufficient to sell them.

Mr. Archie King, of Westfield, Mass., has purchased abont 15 acres of Capt. Samuel Waters, South of his residence, on the River front, paying $2,000. He proposes erecting a handsome residence thereon and occupying it this fall.

McCabe & Grice have Tan Shoes and Slippers for children.

Call and see McCabe & Grice's new Sailor Hats for ladies.

McCabe & Grice have just received a line of new lawns. All the latest styles.

Two prominent Democrats of our sister town of Edenton had a "scarpping match" some days ago because of a difference growing out of the late Municipal election. They were fined $10 each and costs.

There may not be much money in a flower garden, and bloom and perfume may not satisfy hunger, but we do not remember that we ever knew a family that was fond of flowers that suffered from hunger or nakedness.

LADIES: At Fowler & Co's you'll find over 200 different styles of ladies fine shoes in black and russet. These shoes are manufacturer's samples, and ladies who wear 3's to 4's should not miss this opportunity of purchasing unusualy good shoes at a low price.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 4:27 and will set to-night at 7:13.—Make every effort yourself and urge your neighbors to keep the lots and back yards clean and healthy.—Hon. Geo. W. Sanderlin, of Washington City, was in town on Wednesday.—The new hats and bonnets are loaded with flowers.—Everybody is trying to keep on the shady side of the streets now.—Book-keeping taught in one lesson: Don't lend them.—A West end girl is wise and prudent:

"Come, share my lot with me," he said and he sighed;
"We two should most surely be one."
"I'll consider the matter," the maiden replied,
"When a house is erected thereon."

—Prof. Rooks Turner is an expert on raising string beans. He laid a bunch of the "first of the season" on our table the other day.—A sermon should, as a rule, be as short as the way is narrow it preaches of.—Mr. J. G. Harris, the versatile Populist member of the Legislature from Hyde, called on Thursday. He told a number of interesting happenings at Raleigh during the late session.—Read what you write when it is cold and you may not be so warm over it.—"My son, no one ever accomplished much who talked at his work," said a certain father to his son. "How about the lawyers, dad?" asked the boy.—Dr. Blanchard, of Wake Forest, delivered an address on "Education" at the Baptist Church on Thursday night.—A tail with a dog oft is often worth more than a dog with a tail on.—The Physician says:

The heart bowed down by weight of woe,
The eyes that weep, the lips that quiver,
Are often largely due, we know,
To a deranged and torpid liver.

—Mr. P. S. Shipp has contracted to build a new barn on the farm of Mr. C. H. Robinson.—"The girls are not so attractive as they were when I was a young man," said Mr. Oldman. "Don't you mean they are not so attracted?" asked Mr. Youngman.—Beauty may palliate poverty, but it can't pay house rent.—Some of the very knowing ones found out that they did't know it all.—The most censorious are generally the least judicious.—We acknowledge a pleasant call the other day from Mr. D. G. Squires, the member from Camden. He is a Republican without guile, true and firm.—Fashion cares less for what you say about its character than about its clothes.—The Caller overheard the following word of caution:

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows,'
He sang; when suddeuly his hostess rose
And whispered: "Do not let my husband hear;
He has too many wild times now."

—Be more cautious in lending your influence than your money.—A workman named Gibbs, who is employed at the Blades Lumber Company Mills, was badly hurt on Friday by by a heavy board falling upon him.—Our young townsman and friend, Mr. Walter L. Cohoon, has returned from Wake Forest. He looks as if college life agreed with him. His numerous friends gave him a very cordial greeting.—How the past few sweltering days have tempted the inhibitionists to refrigerate at the soda fountain stands.—Cupid doesn't fatten on cornbread and cabbage.—Don't quarrel with your friends.—Our long time friend, A. F. Stafford, Rose Dale, called and paid his respects on Saturday; and so did G. M. O'Neal, of Avon, and W. H. Keaton, of Salem. It is always a gratifying pleasure to see our friends.—So long as a man knows what he is doing is wrong there's some hope for him.—The rhyming Cynic declares:

Oh, whether fixed in curls or bangs,
A woman's glory is her hair;
But not when through the night it
Upon a bed-room chair. [hangs

—Thanks to Mr. Geo. D. Pool for samples of the cabbage he is raising on his farm. They are the largest and most solid we have seen this season, being far ahead of any yet in our market.—The "Chic Club," composed of some thirty odd young ladies and gentlemen of the city, held their regularly meeting at the home of Miss Ella V. John, on Shepard steet, on Friday night. It was a delightfully enjoyable occasion.—Capt. John G. Ballance, of Hatteras, has his schooner "Dexter" on Snell's Ways for repairs. He gave us an entertaining call.—We are glad to announce that Mrs. Alex. Wadsworth and Mrs. F. M. Cook, sr., are both convalescing.—Mr. Henry Sanders has returned from Raleigh where he has been taking a course at the A. & M. College.—Who took the bung out of the weather barrel?—Don't get excited or alarmed. The Municipal government still lives, order will be maintained and the laws enforced.—Mrs. Willoughby Simons, who has been an invalid for several years, died at her home on Pennsylvania Ave. on Saturday morning.—Maj. J. W. Greene, of Alexandria, Va., is again here on his annual visit to his daughter, Mrs. Rev. L. L. Williams. He gave us a pleasant call.—Salomonsky's new "ad" will appear next week.—Mr. A. Huckabee, of Edenton, being in the city on Monday, dropped in and paid his respects.—Local ring rule ended on Monday.—The rhyming Wag thinks that

Old jokes rather closely shaved,
Or e'en shampooed, will do;
Old saws sharpened up a bit
Are just as good as new.

—A telegram was received on Monday morning from Raleigh announcing the death of Thomas Jenkins, who was taken to the Asylum some months ago.—The Chairman of the Finance Committee says that the debt of Elizabeth City is nearly $1,400.—Captain Thomas R. Mann is lying at the point of death.

The Statesman's Wife.

"Pfwat," asked Mrs. Grogan severely, "kep' yez so late th' night?"

"Oi wuz down at Harrigan's barroom discoosin questions av the coinage. Interchangin oideas, Oi may say, Misthress Grogan, on free silver."

"And fwin yez got t'rough yez had the oideas and Harrigan had th' silver. It is a foine statesman ye are, Oi doin't think!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Jonathan Edwards had sharp, strident tones that grated unpleasantly on the ears of all who heard him.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C.

Truckers, you will make no mistake in buying your Potato Barrels of The Jones Manufacturing Company, of this City. They make decidedly the best Truck barrel on the market.

A big lot of Men's light Clothing, actual value $12.50, fine, all wool and well made, will be sold at $5.00 suit at Fowler & Co's until sold out. Call and examine them.

A WOMAN WHO WILL WORK

WANTED in every county to introduce the Celebrated "Hygea" Waists for all ages. This waist supercedes the corset, and has received the unanimous approval of the leading physicians of America. $3.00 outfit free. Any energetic woman can make from $15 to $50 weekly. Send for circulars and terms. HYGEIA M'F'G CO., 378 Canal st N Y

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In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

Spring Gentle Spring,

But don't spring too far. There's no reason for it when you have McCabe & Grice right at your door.

But what we were going to say was that

Spring,

Gentle

Spring

will soon be knocking at our doors and we're fully prepared for the tender maiden. Our store is filled with seasonable goods at prices that will even make SPRING. GENTLE SPRING stare when she arrives at

McGabe & Grice,

Leading Merchants and Hustlers,

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

It is of interest to read the exact number of stitches contained in a Shirt, according to the list of their position as given by a Shirt-Maker. When we add to this labor, cost of the material and the cutting out, the puzzle is how can such a garment ever be sold as cheap as it is.

	STITCHES.
Stiching Collar, four sides	3000
Sewing the ends	509
Buttonholes & sewing on buttons	500
Sewing collar & gathering neck	1204
Stitching waistband	1228
Sewing the ends	68
Buttonholes	148
Hemming the slits	264
Gathering the sleeves	840
Setting the waistbands	1468
Stitching shoulder staps, 3 rows	1880
Hemming the bosom	393
Sewing the sleeves	2554
Setting in sleeves and gussetts	8050
Tapping the sleeves	1526
Sewing the seams	848
Setting the gutsetts in	424
Hemming the bottom	1104
Totol stitches	25000

Think of putting 25000 stitches in a fast colored shirt and selling it for 75c. Colored and White Shirts from 39c to $1.

NECKWEAR.

There are social Ties and kindred Ties
And Ties in a games of ball,
But the Neckties that we advertise
Are the prettiest Ties of all.

All the Latest Styles of Neckware at popular prices. The Four-in-Hand Teck, when worn, has the appearance of a self-made tie. Graduated Four-in-Hands, DeJoinville Tecks and Four-in-Hands, Riverside Club Ties, Bows etc., in dark and light colors.

R. Salomonsky,

Reliable Advertiser of Facts.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Mr. Clayton Reid left yesterday for New York.

Messrs J. E. and Lev. Brown, of Winton, were in the city last week

Mr. Hugh Cale attended the closing exercises of the A. and M. College last week.

Mrs Mary F. Simpson continues in feeble health at her home on Sheppard street.

Mrs L. V. Skinner and son George left on Saturday to spend some time at Washington City.

The annual "June meeting" will be held at new Sawyer's Creek Church in Camden on Sunday next.

Misses S. E. and Annie Williams of Berkley, returned home on Monday afternoon after a short stay in our midst.

Mr. J. H. Archer, a large and successful farmer of Moyock and aprompt paying patron of the CAROLINIAN, was in the city on Friday.

"Children's Day" was observed by Corner Stone Sabbath School on Sunday last. The exercises were principally by children all acquitted themselves well. Mr. I. F. Lee delivered the address.

Among the many visitors attending the Commencement last week we noticed the following: Misses M. A. Burke and S. J. Valentine, of Edenton; Mr. C. E. Askew, of Harrellsville; Mary Rooks, of Gatesville; Rev. A. S. Dunstan, of Hertford, and Mrs Rev. M. P. Hawkins, of Edenton.

Prof. J. H. M. Butler, Instructor of English in the A. and M. College at Greensboro, is at home to spend the vacation. Prof. Butler's work for the time he has spent at the College has been so satisfactory that his salary for the next term has been increased.

The session of the State Normal School, which closed on Friday, was a very successful one. The high order of the matter and the excellent manner in which the same were presented are tributes to the application to the application of the students and the indefatigable labor of the instructors. Professors Moore and Brown and Miss Kearney are to be congratulated for such a successful ermination of tession.

FOR THE SCHOOLROOM

If it's anything needed in a schoolroom we have it. We are Headquarters for Blackboards, Desks and Seats, Crayons and Erasers, Maps and Globes, Inks and Information. What we tell you, you can depend on. Everything we sell you is guaranteed. We do business on the "money-back" plan, and we do more business than any other house in our line. We want everybody interested in school work to have our catalogue, so we can do still more business. Catalogues free.

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves." DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass. ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

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WATER STREET

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Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La. Cross, Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grant and His Daughter Nellie.

The Chicago Herald recalls to the public mind the beautifully tender attachment which General Grant manifested for his daughter. The union with Sartoris was opposed to the limit by the young lady's parents; subsequent events prove all too clearly that the old folks' estimate of Sartoris's character had been correct. Sartoris was a drunkard, and there is probably no language adequate to portray the misery and humiliation to which he subjected his wife. To add to the wretchedness of her life, the family of the drunken husband utterly declined to receive the young wife, or to accord her that recognition to which, as the daughter of General Grant, she had been accustomed and was entitled. Mrs. Sartoris may have kept silent; her womanly pride probably prevented her from telling her parents of the dreadful mistake she had made. But rumors of her misery came from over the sea, and they caused General Grant constant solicitude.

One time Hugh Hastings went down to Long Branch to visit the Grants. He was told that the General was sitting on the rocks overlooking the sea, and surely enough he presently discovered Grant perched on the rocks and gazing in apparent abstraction over the waters. Hastings stole softly up and put his hands over Grant's eyes, saying: "Now, guess who it is?"

But Hastings drew his hands back almost immediately; they were wet with tears; Grant was weeping.

Hastings was too surprised to say anything, Grant looked up.

"Hullo, Hughy!" said Grant, kindly, "You are crying, General? What has happened? What is the matter?" demanded Hastings.

Grant came pretty near breaking down, but by a heroic effort he pulled himself together. "We get bad news from England," said he. "Nellie is unhappy, and I can't help thinking about it—thinking about it all the time! I am in trouble, Hughy, the greatest trouble of my life!"

It were difficult, perhaps impossible, adds the Herald, to fancy a more beautiful pathetic picture than that of this foremost man of his time stealing away by himself and communing with his love for that daughter so many, very many leagues away. It appeals more to humanity than a thousand Vicksburgs, a thousand Corinths, a thousand Appomattoxes!

Velocity of Gun Projectiles.

The highest velocity obtained by a projectile fired from a modern rapid fire gun is 2887 feet per second, or something like 1968 miles an hour.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Championship.

In all the out-door sports of the season the weather is playing champion to knock out and close up games. A change will come, of course, and with hot weather will come the fiercer struggle to make up for lost time. All this means a greater amount of wear and tear to the body, to its muscles, nerves and bones. What the damage in all will be from sprains, bruises, wounds, hurts, inflammations, contusions and the like, no one can tell, but there is a championship to be won, important to all, to which few give sufficient consideration, and that is the triumph over all these pains and mishaps in the surest, promptest way. St. Jacobs Oil is the champion remedy for all such ailments; it does not disappoint and never postpones a cure for any cause whatever.

The British army estimates for the current year are $89,919,000.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The New York Seventh Regiment has organized a bicycle corps.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by Druggists everywhere, under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Need Clear Heads.

Working people need clear heads, sound sleep and good digestion; for if sickness comes, what then? It is cheaper to keep well. That "queer feeling" springs from indigestion. First you "pooh, pooh!" Then you grow alarmed and send for the doctor. No need of that. A box of Ripans Tabules will set you right and keep you right; so you can eat, sleep and work. Ask the druggist for them.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp Street, Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Is Your Blood Pure

If it is, you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; strong nerves, sweet sleep.

But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood, scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, sleeplessness and

That Tired Feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine for you.

It will give you pure, rich, red blood and strong nerves.

It will overcome That Tired Feeling, create an appetite, give refreshing sleep and make you strong.

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Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25cts.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM DEAD

The Secretary of State Expires Suddenly in Washington City.

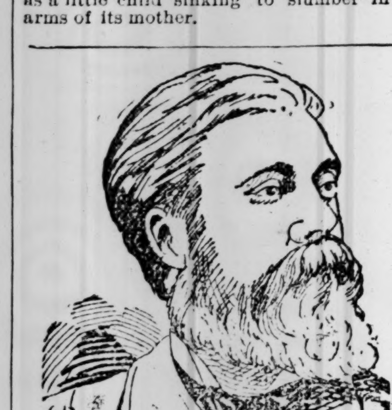
CAREER IN WAR AND PEACE.

A Fatal Collapse That Surprised and Shocked His Family and the Public—His Ailment Was Acute Pleurisy Complicated With Pneumonia and Heart Failure.

Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham died at 1.15 o'clock a. m. in his rooms at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, after an illness of several weeks. No death could be more quiet, more calm, or more peaceful. For two hours preceding dissolution there had been no indication either of a pulse or heart beat. He lay during the time with his head resting on the arms of his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, while his devoted wife sat by his side, his hands clasped in hers, his face so turned that his last conscious gaze should rest upon her.

And so the minutes dragged slowly on until the end came. He was conscious to the last. He suffered greatly during the preceding forty-eight hours after the pneumonic symptoms were complicated with his diseases, and was only temporarily relieved by frequent hypodermic injections.

But as the end approached his suffering disappeared, and he passed away as quietly as a little child sinking to slumber in the arms of its mother.



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

The illness was due chiefly to a severe cold caught by the Secretary while driving during the unusually damp weather that has marked the season in Washington. The cold was aggravated by a chronic stomach trouble and diseased kidneys, there being, however, no symptoms of Bright's disease. As soon as the physicians realized that the end was approaching, the heroic measures usual in such cases were adopted. Dr. Van Rensselaer was called in and he performed the operation of injecting normal saline. It was without avail, for the patient sank rapidly.

A telegram was sent to Secretary Gresham's son Otto, at Chicago, informing him that the end was near, and he hastened to Washington without delay.

The announcement of the Secretary of State's death was immediately communicated to President Cleveland, at Woodley, his country seat near Washington. He was greatly shocked by the news, although it had been expected for some hours.

Telegrams were sent to Secretary Carlisle in Kentucky and Secretary Smith in Georgia, and both hastened to Washington. The speech-making campaign of the Secretary of the Treasury was thus brought to a sudden close.

MR. GRESHAM'S CAREER

His Active Life as Lawyer, Soldier, Jurist and Cabinet Officer.

Walter Quintin Gresham was born on March 17, 1832, in an old-fashioned farm house near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., about a hundred miles down the Ohio River from ex-President Benjamin Harrison's birthplace. His parents were of English descent. His father, William Gresham, was Sheriff of the backwoods county, and he was shot to death while attempting to arrest an outlaw. Walter Gresham was at that time two years old, and next to the youngest of a family of five children. His grandfather, George Gresham, had been one of the pioneer settlers of the State. Walter Gresham's opportunities for schooling were limited. In his boyhood he followed the plow by day and studied his books at night. His mother was poor, but plucky, and she managed the farm and kept the family together. Walter went to the district school until he was sixteen years old, and then he obtained a clerkship in the County Auditor's office, which paid his board and expenses and permitted him to attend the Corydon Seminary for two years. He attended Bloomington University for a year, and then returned to Corydon, where he studied law in the office of Judge William A. Porter. He was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-two years old, and began to practice law. Gresham was a Whig in politics, and his partner, Thomas C. Slaughter, afterward Judge of the Circuit Court, was in 1856 a delegate from Indiana to the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Fremont. Young Gresham began his active political career by stumping the State for "the Pathfinder." He was nominated for the Legislature in 1860 as a Republican, and was elected in a strongly Democratic district.

When the war broke out Gresham was the Captain of the military company in Corydon, known as the Spencer Rifles. He refused a re-election to the Legislature and enlisted as a private in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment. Almost immediately he was selected as the Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment. He saw his first service at Shiloh, and later he took part in the siege of Corinth. Colonel Gresham met Grant at Vicksburg, and after the surrender Grant and Sherman united in recommending him for a Brigadier-General's commission, which he received. While in command of a division of Sherman's army at Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, General Gresham was shot in the knee, a wound from which he never fully recovered. When Gresham was ready to go to the front again the war was ended and he was brevetted Major-General and mustered out of the service. He resumed the practice of law at New Albany, Ind. When General Grant became President he offered General Gresham the Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans, and subsequently the District-Attorneyship of Indiana. Both of these offers were refused.

General Gresham twice ran for Congress, and was defeated by Michael C. Kerr. He accepted President Grant's appointment as United States District Judge for Indiana in 1869, and during the twelve years that he held that District Judgeship not one of his decisions was reversed. President Arthur called him from the bench to become a member of his Cabinet in 1883, and since that time Mr. Gresham has been a conspicuous figure in National politics. He took the portfolio in President Arthur's Cabinet left vacant by the death of Postmaster-General Howe. Perhaps the most noticeable incident of his career as Postmaster-General was the exclusion of the Louisiana Lottery Company from the use of the mail. Near the close of President Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger, Mr. Gresham was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gresham, however, longed for a return to the bench, and in the closing days of the Arthur Administration he was appointed Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Drummond for the Seventh Judicial District. This was an appointment for life.

He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884, and again in 1888. He received 111 votes on the first ballot in the convention in 1888. His vote rose to 123 on the third ballot, and then dwindled to fifty-nine on the eighth and last. He refused, it is said, the nomination by the People's Party in 1892.

Judge Gresham announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland in the last Presidential campaign. In his letter, dated October 27, 1892, and addressed to Major Bluford Wilson, he announced that he thought a Republican could vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. When Mr. Cleveland was elected he offered him the first place in the Cabinet, and he became Secretary of State. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham were old friends, having met in the White House in 1885. His course as Secretary of State has been in accord with the policy of President Cleveland.

Judge Gresham was married in 1858. His wife was a Kentuckian. They had two children—a son, Otto Gresham, and a daughter, now Mrs. Andrews. Judge Gresham's personal appearance was that of a handsome man. His bearing was soldierly and manly. He was broad and square shouldered, with a figure that was athletic and symmetrical. His hair was thick and of a whitish gray, and he wore it combed back from his forehead. He was somewhat careless in his attire, and apparently paid very little attention to it.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

22

MILK AND CREAM.

Lighter receipts caused an active market the past week, with surplus milk selling at an average of $1.12 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals		1,484,154
Condensed milk, gals		15,690
Cream, gals		45,429
BUTTER.		
Penn.—Fresh, extras	—	@ 19
Firsts	17	@ 18
Thirds to seconds	12	@ 16
State—Fancy	17	@ 18
Seconds to firsts	12	@ 16
Western Im. Creamery	10	@ 15
Western Dairy	8	@ 13
Factory, fresh	7½	@ 11
CHEESE.		
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	6¾	@ 7
Full cream, good to prime	6¼	@ 6¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	1½	@ 3
Part skims, choice	4	@ 4½
Full skims	1	@ 1¼
EGGS.		
State & Penn—Fresh	13	@ 13¾
Jersey—Fancy	14	@ 14¼
Western—Prime to choice	13	@ 13¼
Duck eggs	—	@ —
Goose eggs	—	@ —
BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 35	@ 2 40
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@ 1 90
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@ 2 00
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 82½	@ 1 90
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 25	@ 2 35
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 60	@ 1 65
Lima, Cal., 1894, ℔ 60 lbs	2 95	@ 3 00
Green peas, bbls	—	@ 1 02½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ℔ bbl.	—	@ —
Jersey, ℔ crate	—	@ —
Apples, greenings, ℔ bbl	—	@ —
Baldwin	4 00	@ 5 00
Golden Russet	2 50	@ 3 50
Grapes, Del., ℔ basket	—	@ —
Catawba	—	@ —
Strawberries, Southern, ℔ qt.	4	@ 8
Md., prime, ℔ qt	6	@ 10
HOPS.		
State—1894, choice, ℔ lb	8	@ 9
1894, common to fair	4	@ 6
Pacific Coast, choice	8	@ 9
Good to prime	6½	@ 7½
Old odds	2	@ 3
HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ℔ 100 lb	—	@ 75
Clover mixed	60	@ 65
Straw—Long rye	45	@ 65
Oat	40	@ 45
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ℔ lb	12½	@ 13
Spring chickens, ℔ pair	30	@ 1 00
Roosters, old, ℔ lb	—	@ 8
Turkeys, ℔ lb	9	@ 11
Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@ 90
Geese, ℔ pair	65	@ 1 12
Pigeons, ℔ pair	25	@ 45
DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ℔ lb	9	@ 11
Chickens, Phila. broilers	40	@ 45
Capons, Phila	—	@ —
Western	—	@ —
Fowls, ℔ lb	9½	@ 10
Ducks ℔ lb	8	@ 11
Geese, ℔ lb	5	@ 8
Squabs, ℔ doz	1 75	@ 2 75
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, Bermuda, ℔ bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Southern, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 4 00
Sweet, ℔ bbl	1 50	@ 2 50
Cabbage, N. C., ℔ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	—	@ —
Bermuda, ℔ crate	1 20	@ 1 25
Squash, marrow, ℔ bbl	—	@ —
Yellow, ℔ crate	—	@ —
Asparagus, ℔ doz. bunches	1 00	@ 1 75
Cucumbers, Fla., ℔ crate	75	@ 1 25
Celery, Southern, ℔ doz	—	@ —
Beets, ℔ 100 bunches	1 50	@ 4 00
Peas, N. C., ℔ basket	60	@ 1 00
Radishes, ℔ 100 bunches	50	@ 65
Spinach	—	@ 75
Tomatoes, ℔ carrier	2 00	@ 4 50
Rhubarb	1 00	@ 1 25
Lettuce, ℔ bbl	1 00	@ 2 00
Kale	—	@ 75
GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Patents	—	@ —
Spring Patents	4 60	@ 4 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@ 82
July	—	@ 83¼
Corn—No. 2	—	@ 56
Oats—No. 2 White	36½	@ 36¾
Track, White	37	@ 43
Malt—Western	—	@ —
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@ —
Seeds—Timothy, ℔ 100	—	@ —
Clover	—	@ —
Lard—City steam	—	@ 6¼
LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@ 9
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@ —
Calves, city dressed	7½	@ 10
Country dressed	7	@ 9
Sheep, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	@ 5 62½
Lambs, ℔ 100 lbs	4 50	@ 7 00
Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lbs	5 10	@ 5 15
Dressed	5	@ 7½

Lynched by a Mob.

Jacob Henson, colored, convicted in Howard County, Maryland, for the murder of Daniel F. Shea, and sentenced to be hanged June 7, was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged.

The lynching was the work of about twenty determined men. The lynchers feared that the Governor of Maryland might be induced to interfere and commute the dead man's sentence to life imprisonment.

Vesuvius's Protentious Activity.

The activity of Vesuvius, which coincided in 1894 with the earthquakes in Japan, Turkey and Calabria, is again noticeable. Thick columns of smoke, fire and lava are issuing from the mouth of the crater, making a splendid spectacle by night. A new cone is forming on the summit, which is already seventy feet high. The seismic instruments are very active.

England Stands by Gold.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, has formally replied to the memorial forwarded by influential bankers and financiers, in terms emphasizing his previous strong remarks in favor of the gold standard. He says the Government will not countenance any change in the present system of currency.

Newsy Gleanings.

Russian wheat is growing poorly.

There are 5304 Indians in New York State.

Chicago is aroused over her filthy streets.

Japan now has more than 2000 miles of railroad.

Fever is making terrible ravages among the French troops in Madagascar.

A $1,000,000 bridge over the Missouri River will be built by Sioux City (Iowa) capitalists.

An opportune rain saved much of the wheat and corn crop in Kansas and Southern Nebraska.

A Scandinavian immigration movement has been started in North Carolina.

The advocates of confederation in Newfoundland are becoming more sanguine.

Schnaubelt, the Chicago dynamiter, who threw the Haymarket bomb, is said now to be in Honduras.

Cereals in Great Britain are promising and there is an excellent prospect of an unusual fruit season.

A Southern development association is being organized in Chicago, in which railroad men are prominent.

Three hundred young women of Danbury, Conn., have signed a pledge not to marry a man who uses liquor.

Special timber agents estimate that 17,500,000 feet of lumber has been stolen from Northern Wisconsin Government lands.

The absence of bluebirds is noted in every part of the country, and all the bird sharps are wondering what has become of them.

The patent leather manufacturers of Newark, N. J., have decided to advance the prices of their product from fifty to 100 per cent.

The tarring of Mary Dunbar, aged sixty-three, of New Richmond, Wis., roused the better element who will run down the White Caps.

The fish in Fox River, Illinois, are dying with a strange disease, a sort of fungus growth, and great alarm is felt in Elgin, Ill., which gets its drinking water from the river.

The famous millinery establishment in London known as "Madame Louise" passed into the hands of a stock company for a consideration of $750,000.

A general decrease of the area devoted to wheat throughout the entire wheat raising region is reported, due both to low prices and the winter killing of the crop.

The annual session of the Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum, closed at St. Louis, Mo., after the longest session in the history of the Order, ten days having been spent in its work.

Among the indications of better times are the orders for new cars issued by the railroad companies. In the five months of this year more orders for car building have been received than in all of last year. So far the orders represent an expenditure of $10,000,000.

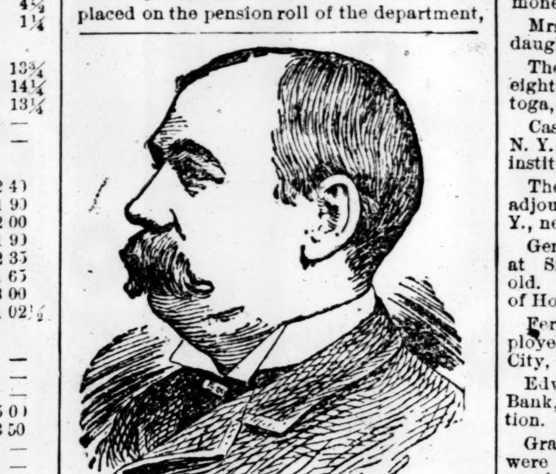
CHIEF BYRNES RETIRED.

The Head Policeman of New York City Placed on Half Pay.

THE REFORM BOARD SUPREME.

By Unanimous Vote of the Police Commissioners the Famous Detective Leaves the Service With an Allowance of $3000 Per Annum—Served Thirty-two Years—Inspector Conlin Acting Chief.

After more than thirty-two years' service in the Police Department of New York City Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes was, at his own request, retired from active service and placed on the pension roll of the department,



THOMAS BYRNES.

with an annual pension of $3000. His retirement, so far as the official record shows, was entirely voluntary, but it was known to everybody at the Central Office that in applying for retirement he had yielded to the desire of the new reform Police Board.

At the same time Inspector Peter Conlin, the only Inspector of Police at present in the service, was temporarily detailed as Acting Chief of Police.

The Board also retired Captain William C. F. Berghold, Detective Sergeants Timothy Golden, Michael Crowley and Charles Kush, and Police Surgeon Dorn, and refused to retire Captain Joseph B. Eakins, against whom charges have been ordered.

Captains Cortright, Brooks and McCullagh were detailed as Acting Inspectors, and a Police Civil Service Board was appointed, to consist of Acting Chief Conlin, Acting Inspectors Cortright, Brooks and McCullagh, and Captain Smith.

THOMAS BYRNES.

Sketch of the Ex-Chief and Famous Detective.

Thomas Byrnes was born in Ireland on June 15, 1842, and came to this country with his parents when but four months old. He was appointed a patrolman on the New York police force on December 10, 1863, after receiving his discharge from Ellsworth's Zouaves, with whom he had served in the war.

Five years Byrnes patrolled. Then he became roundsman, and in the following year (1869) Sergeant. On July 1, 1870, he was made Captain and assigned to the Twenty-third Precinct. He was called to Headquarters on March 12, 1880, to take charge of the detective bureau.

The immediate cause of that promotion was his successful campaign against the burglars, who, in the fall of 1878, robbed the Manhattan Savings Bank of $3,000,000. The bank was in Byrnes's precinct, and he took up the pursuit of the band of burglars—the strongest and most cleverly organized that had ever worked in any city—with a persistency and skill that finally won its reward.

To Byrnes was given the task of reorganizing the detective force. He began by establishing an office in Wall street on the day of his appointment, and by making Fulton street the dead line against crooks, below which none of them was allowed. If one ventured nearer the financial center he was arrested on general principles. His plan worked well. Wall street has been safe since from the kind of robbery the police can prevent. It brought Byrnes his reward too. He testified before the Lexow Committee that it had brought him a cool $350,000 at least through "opportunities" afforded him by Jay Gould and others.

Inspector Byrnes became famous for his management of the detective force, and had he rested there he would have been a very unique personage in police history. He drove thieves and rascals into exile under an iron rule and a rigid system of account kept with all malefactors, which bore good fruit for the city. But on April 12, 1892, he succeeded Murray as Superintendent, and his troubles began.

From the first he was not in accord with the Police Board. The history of his chieftaincy has been a record of pulling and hauling between him and the Police Commissioners, to which even the Lexow Committee business did not put an end.

The story of the committee is well remembered. It disclosed great corruption in the Police Department, but failed to smirch Superintendent Byrnes personally. His testimony on the stand, with his acknowledgment of his wealth, acquired through his services to the wealthy, made the dramatic ending of the investigation.

The retirement of Superintendent Byrnes is unquestionably the victory of Dr. Parkhurst's career as a reformer. While it is true that the Superintendent was in a position which allowed him to make his departure practically a matter of his own will, and it will appear as such in his record, the present state of public opinion is undeniably the reason for the revolution in the New York Police Department, of which the end of Byrnes's public career is but an incident.

DEBS MUST SERVE HIS TERM.

Supreme Court Refuses to Order a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The United States Supreme Court, in an opinion read by Chief Justice Fuller, denied a motion for an order for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus filed by Eugene V. Debs and his associates of the American Railway Union. They will have to serve the sentences imposed upon them by the court.

The cases, it will be remembered, arose in the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois. Debs and others disobeyed the order of the court enjoining them from further interference with interstate commerce and the carrying of the United States mails.

They were brought before the court for contempt and sentenced to from three to six months' imprisonment. The case was brought before the the Supreme Court on a motion for leave to file a petition for writ of habeas corpus, which was fully argued by Debs's counsel on the one side and Attorney-General Olney on the other. The decision of the Chief Justice sustains the action of the court below.

The National Game.

The May cold snap was very trying to the pitchers.

Anson, of Chicago, has struck out but once this season.

Foutz deposed Griffin from the captaincy of the Brooklyns.

Cincinnati is playing the best ball of the Western clubs against the East.

McCarthy seems to be the timely hitter of the Boston team this season as he was last.

At Cincinnati, Pitcher Rhines knocked Pitcher Stein senseless with a pitched ball.

Boswell won the first full game he pitched for New York, and that too from the Pittsburgs.

Carey's fielding at first base is great. He has saved the Baltimore infielders dozens of wild throws already.

Bannon is hitting like a house afire, and may be considered a fixture on the New York team in place of Burke.

The cry for pitchers is one that will never die out. The supply will always coutinue smaller that the demand.

Hawley, of Pittsburg, is given credit for doing more successful balking than all the other League pitchers combined.

Long, of Boston, leads the League in home runs up to date, and he also has the lowest fielding average of any short stop.

Daly, who plays second base for Brooklyn, says he would rather stand behind the bat than play any other position on the diamond.

Of all slow pitchers Malarkey, of Washington, is the slowest. He seems to have nothing but time. Before he sends in a ball he seems to spend several moments in silent prayer.

Ewing is once more a prominent figure in baseball. The success of the despised Cincinnati team is due to him, and the former idol of the metropolis is now the hero of Porkopolis.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Secretary Gresham's body was exposed to public view at the Arlington on the evening following his death. A guard of honor, composed of Messrs. Emery, Faison, Chilton, H. T. Smith and Biddle, of the State Department, remained beside the coffin all night.

The revolution in Ecuador assumed so threatening an aspect that the Navy Department cabled the commander of the United States ship Ranger to proceed with his vessel to Guayaquil.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Pittsburg	21	8	.724	Boston	13	12	.520
Cincinnati	20	11	.645	New York	13	13	.500
Chicago	19	12	.613	Brooklyn	11	16	.407
Cleveland	18	12	.600	St. Louis	11	20	.355
Philadel.	14	12	.538	Wash'ng'n.	9	18	.333
Baltimore	12	11	.522	Louisville	5	21	.192

A large demonstration in favor of sound money took place in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Curtain, of Baltimore, Md., killed her daughter and herself.

The American Baptist Union held its eighty-first anniversary convention in Saratoga, N. Y.

Cashier Griffin, of the Park Bank, Albany, N. Y., confessed to stealing $18,000 from that institution.

The Presbyterian Assembly at Pittsburg adjourned to meet at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., next May.

General James B. Swain died in his home, at Sing Sing, N. Y., seventy-five years old. He was one of the earliest associates of Horace Greeley.

Ferdinand Harris, a colored butler employed by M. C. D. Borden, in New York City, was murdered by two unknown men.

Edward A. Griffin, cashier of the Park Bank, Albany, N. Y., confessed to a defalcation.

Grand Army posts and patriotic societies were represented at memorial services in a number of churches and cemeteries in New York City and Brooklyn.

George Montgomery killed Archibald Riley while coming out of church at Versailles, Ky. Riley had wronged his slayer's sister.

John A. Morris, the millionaire capitalist and turfman died on his Texas ranch, aged fifty-eight. He was worth $20,000,000.

The Jefferson County Grand Jury at Louisville, Ky., refused to indict Fulton Gordon for killing his wife and Archie Brown, son of the Governor of Kentucky.

Secretary Carlisle discussed the currency problem before a Bowling Green (Ky.) audience.

Rather than endure the reproach of living upon his wife's earning, Louis Kraemer killed himself and his daughter, two years old, at Chicago.

The State Department of Education rules that nuns may not teach in the public schools of Texas. Catholic nuns have been conducting free schools in Southwest Texas.

Solomon H. Mann, accused of wronging and causing the death of Loretta Hannigan, his typewriter, was fatally shot in New York City by the dead girl's brother, David F. Hannigan.

Frost has not seriously blighted the great Northwestern wheat crop.

Johann Tranquilini, one of the witnesses of the death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, died in Ward's Island Insane Asylum, New York City.

At New Orleans, La., Mehalia Ebbinger, eleven years old, was run down by a trolley car and her body was cut in five pieces.

At Clinton, Ky., Mrs. Victoria Machen, widow of United States Senator Willis B. Machen, killed herself by shooting herself through the head. Mrs. Machen had large landed interests.

It was announced in New York City that some one who wished to remain anonymous, had given a central building, to cost about $250,000, to the New York University.

The Democratic Editors' Association of New York State held their annual dinner at Delmonico's, New York City. President Cleveland sent a letter on sound money, and speeches were made by Senator Hill, Controller Eckels and others.

Seventy thousand children took part in the Brooklyn Sunday-school parade, and were reviewed by ex-President Harrison and Prince Francis Joseph, of Battenberg.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in Pittsburg, Penn., committed itself to the cause of prohibition, and resolved to raise a $1,000,000 Reunion Fund.

Foreign Notes.

Spaniards in Santiago de Cuba say the rebel leader Gomez died from a wound received in battle.

The body Jose Marti, late President of the Cuban rebels, was disinterred, identified and reburied by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

A Japanese war fleet arrived at Formosa and fighting was expected.

The torpedo boat built at the Germania wharf at Kiel, Germany, for the Turkish Government, was making her trial trip to Eckernfoorde when her boiler exploded. Six of the crew were instantly killed and fourteen were mortally injured.

Italy's elections appear to have increased Premier Crispi's strength.

Bismarck has declared himself a bimetallist.

At London a verdict of guilty was returned against Oscar Wilde, and he and Taylor, an accomplice, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor. Oscar Wilde's hair was cropped and he was put in stripes.

America's warships will be the swiftest at the great naval display at Kiel, Germany.

Henry Irving, the actor, Walter Besant, the novelist, Lewis Morris, the poet, and Dr. William Howard Russell, war correspondent, have been accorded the honor of knighthood on the occasion of Queen Victoria's birthday.

In the trial of the Hyams brothers, Americans in Toronto, Canada, for the murder of Willie Wells, the jury disagreed.

The Emperor of Austria has finally accepted the resignation of Count Kalnoky, Imperial Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Queen Wilhelminia and Queen Regent Emma returned to The Hague, Holland, from England.

Formosa a Republic.

Formosa has declared herself a republic Her flag will be a yellow dragon on a blue ground. The Governor, Chang Ting Sung, has been made President. Formosa was ceded to Japan by China in the Shimonoseki treaty.

A New York Village Burned.

Fire destroyed a large part of the business portion of Angelica, N. Y., including six stores, a newspaper office, barber shop, photograph gallery, two lodge rooms and Seiver's Opera House. The loss is about $100,000.

More World's Fair Dividends.

The announcement is made in Chicago that more dividends are to be paid to Word's Fair stockholders. They have already received ten per cent., and the additional return on the investment will amount to two and and one-half per cent. Since the close of the Fair claims have been reduced from 500 to fifty.

A New Atlantic Record.

The Cunard steamship Lucania has established a new Atlantic record. She covered 2987 knots at an average speed of 22.01 knots an hour. The best previous record, held by herself, was 21.89 knots.

Hawaii Wanted 500 Horned Toads.

H. P. Wood, the Hawaiian Consul at San Diego, Cal., received an order from the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii for 500 horned toads, to be used on the island to destroy a bug that is eating everything in sight. The Commissioner wrote that a lot of toads had been imported, but that they required water, which was not always handy, while the horned toads need no water, and are equally expert as bug catchers. Consul Wood, therefore, advertised for horned toads, offering to pay $1 a dozen for them.

Guatemala Puts Soldiers to Work.

Fifteen hundred Guatemalan soldiers have been mustered out to work on railroads.

Heavy Dealing in Wheat.

Advances in wheat, unprecedented in recent months, led to heavy speculation in that commodity on the New York and Chicago markets.

A Judge's Unusual Action.

Judge Tuley, of Chicago, released a prisoner from the Chicago jail on the ground that it was unhealthy and unfit for occupation.

Patriot Norsewomen.

Norwegian women are raising money to invest in torpedoes for use in case of a possible war with Sweden.

A Horse's Tail.

In well-formed horses the tail should be strong at the root, rising high from the croup, the direction of which it follows. When this is horizontal the tail is gracefully carried, especially when the horse is moving. With powerful, good-shaped horses it is often carried upward, or even curved over the back, especially when the horse is lively. The health and strength of the animal are, according to popular notions, indicated by the resistance the tail offers to manual interference and by the way in which it is carried. To some extent also it affords an indication of the horse's disposition.

A fidgety horse usually has the tail, like the ears, always in motion; when about to kick, the tail is drawn downward between the legs; when the animal is fatigued or exhausted then it is drooping and frequently tremulous; and with some horses, when galloping, it is swung about in a circular manner or lashed from side to side. There can scarcely be any doubt also that, like the tail of birds, it assists in the horse's movements, as when the animal is galloping in a small circle, or rapidly turning round a corner, it is curved to the inner side.

With well-bred horses the hair of the tail is comparatively fine and straight, and often grows to such a length that it reaches the ground; coarse-bred horses may also have the hair long, but then it is usually very thick and strong, and more or less frizzly, though soft curly hair may occasionally be noticed in the tail of thoroughbred horses. In some horses there is a tendency to shedding of the tail hair (this, like that of the mane, tail, forelock, fetlocks, and some other parts, is permanent, and not shed at certain seasons, as in other regions of the body); the horse is then said to be "rat-tailed," and there is a popular saying to the effect that such a horse is never a bad one. In other instances the tail hair falls off except at the end of the dock, where it forms a tuft, and the horse is then "cow-tailed" or "mule-tailed."—Nineteenth Century.

Most Confirmed of Woman Haters.

Probably the most confirmed misogynist who ever lived was a wealthy old bachelor who has just died in Vienna. After his death a bundle of documents was discovered among his belongings, labeled: "Attempts made by my family to put me under the yoke of matrimony." In this packet were sixty-two letters, the dates ranging from 1845 to 1893, a sufficient proof of the tenacity of his relations. So afraid was this strange man of even sitting near a woman that whenever he went to the theatre he booked three seats, in order that he might have one on either side of him empty. When traveling in a railway carriage he was always careful to smoke a large, foul-smelling pipe, to keep away intruders of the female sex. In his will he said: "I beg that my executors will see that I am buried where there is no woman interred either to the right or left of me. Should this not be practicable in the ordinary course of things, I direct that they purchase three graves, and bury me in the middle one of the three, leaving the two others unoccupied."—London News.

Contrast Between East and West.

"The open-handed style of doing business begins to go out of fashion rapidly as you come East," remarked an Omaha man at one of the hotels. "In my town, for instance, the public desks in the banks are liberally supplied with blank checks and anybody can help himself. Here if you want a check you have to ask for it and if the teller doesn't know you you don't get it. If a man set about it to get a bank check for the purpose of committing forgery he could do it without very much trouble, I imagine, but every precaution helps to keep down the volume of dishonesty in this wicked world, I suppose."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Remarkable Bible.

An old relic has been discovered in Eureka, Cal., in the form of a German Bible, printed in 1537, in the days of Luther, by Wendel Rihel, of Strassburg. The work is illustrated throughout with scenes painted by hand in water colors. The orthography is a mixture of the Saxon dialect and the German of that age. It is in a wonderful state of preservation, but was rebound about two hundred years ago. The relic is the property of George Framer, who has already been offered over $1000 for it.—New Orleans Picayune.

A LIVING SHADOW.

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION OF A NORTH CAROLINA MAN.

Strange, but True, Story From the Lumber Regions of a Southern State—Verified by Personal Investigation.

(*From the Greenville, N. C., Reflector.*)

The following interview has just been given our reporter by Mr. G. A. Baker, the overseer at the farm of Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville, N. C. It will interest anyone who has ever had typhoid fever. Mr. Baker said in part:

"I was living in Beaufort County, and on the 2d day of October, 1893, I was stricken down with typhoid fever. I had the best physicians to attend me and on the 15th day of January, 1894, I was allowed to get up. I was emaciated, weak and had no appetite. I could only drag along for a short distance and would be compelled to sit down and rest. This continued for some time and I began to give up hope of ever getting well. I lost my position in Beaufort County and having secured one in Pitt County, clerking in a store, I undertook it, but was so weak I could not do the work and had to give it up. The disease settled in my knees, legs and feet. I was taking first one kind of medicine and then another, but nothing did me any good. I was mighty low-spirited. I moved out to Col. Sugg's about four or five months ago and commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pills. I took three a day for about three months. I began to regain my appetite in a week's time, and then my weakness began to disappear, and hope sprung up with a blessedness that is beyond all telling. At the expiration of the three months I was entirely cured and could take my axe and go in the woods and do as good a day's work as any man. I was troubled with dyspepsia and that has disappeared. It is also a splendid tonic for weak people. I say, Mr. Editor, God bless Dr. Williams; may he live for a long time; I know he will go up yonder to reap his reward for he has done a wonderful lot of good. Tell everybody that asks you about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that if they will come to me I can certainly satisfy them as to their merits. I always carry a box of pills with me and when ever I feel bad I take one."

We were forcibly struck with the earnestness of Mr. Baker and his statements may be relied on.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female; and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Driftwood Pete's Streak of Luck.

While splitting wood near his boat house at the foot of Loughborough avenue, yesterday afternoon, "Driftwood Pete" made a lucky strike of the ax, which put him in possession of nearly $400 in gold. He was pounding away at the hollow log, when the ax cut through and struck some metallic substance, which proved to be an iron pot tight sealed. With eager haste he broke the top, and to his delight gold coin came rolling out. Upon counting the coins they amounted to $400. The pot had been incased in the log apparently for a great number of years, and it is thought to have been hidden in the tree during the war. Where the tree came from will probably never be known. It had been felled somewhere up the river, and drifted along with the current to yield its treasure to "Driftwood Pete." "Driftwood Pete" has earned a livelihood all his life by catching drifting wood and other floating articles on the Mississippi River during the summer months. It was seven months ago that he caught the log which contained the pot of gold, and it has lain near his cabin ever since, until yesterday, when he started to split it up for firewood.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Curious Deep-Sea Fishes.

There are many curious forms among the fishes known to inhabit the very deepest portions of the deep sea, but there are few such unique specimens as that recently reported to the Berlin Institute from the coast of Morocco. It was brought up from a depth of one and one-half miles and was a wonder to behold. The creature was only about twenty-nine inches long, but fully four-fifths of its entire length was head and mouth. It was estimated that if the body had been severed just behind the hinges of the jaw ten such "bodies" could have been stowed away in its great pouch-like stomach.—San Francisco Examiner.

Sea Water Eats Steel.

When steel is exposed to the action of sea water and the weather, it is said to corrode at the rate of an inch in eighty-two years; an inch of iron under the same conditions corrodes in one hundrnd and ninety years. When exposed to fresh water and the weather, the periods are one hundred and seventy years for steel and six hundred and thirty years for iron. Completely immersed in sea water, the rates are: Steel, one hundred and thirty years; iron, three hundred and ten years; and in fresh water, steel, six hundred years, and iron, seven hundred years. Iron piles corrode most near low-water mark; marine growths act as a protection.—New York Ledger.

Newest Thing in Photography.

The newest thing in photography is the invention of a process by which 100,000 photographs can be printed in one day. An automatic device prints direct from photographic negatives by artificial light on sensitized paper. A continuous roll of paper is fed under the negatives and the light is switched off and on for the consecutive exposures.—New York Mail and Express.

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For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury minerals or deleterious drugs.

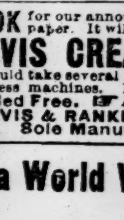
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the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

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It would take several pages to give details about these peerless machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free. AGENTS WANTED.
DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO.
Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

One of the Biggest Eels on Record.

The crew of the fishing steamer Annie L. Wilcox, of Mystic, took on board Saturday the largest sea eel that any one could remember. The middle of the week the crew had hauled out the biggest eel any of them had ever seen, but Saturday's capture beat the first one. The biggest of the two eels weighed thirty-four pounds. He was five feet nine inches long and nineteen inches in circumference. The dimensions of the other eel were as follows; Weight, twenty-five pounds; length, five feet three inches; circumference, fifteen inches.

These eels were taken in pounds between Watch Hill and Point Judith, which the steamer visits every day. They were not so lively as the little eels are, in proportion to their size, or they would have made things interesting. But they looked decidedly ugly as they thrashed around in the nets.—New London (Conn.) Day.

English syndicates have $91,000,000 invested in breweries in the United States.

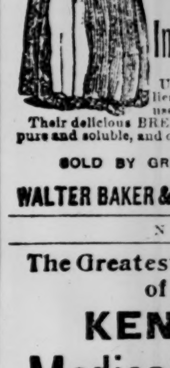
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when pimples, eruptions, boils, and like manifestations of impure blood appear. They wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. They show you what you need—a good blood-purifier; that's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

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Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.

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"My baby was a living skeleton. The doctors said he was dying of Marasmus, Indigestion, etc. The various foods I tried seemed to keep him alive, but did not strengthen or fatten him. At thirteen months old he weighed exactly what he did at birth—seven pounds. I began using "Scott's Emulsion," sometimes putting a few drops in his bottle, then again feeding it with a spoon; then again by the absorption method of rubbing it into his body. The effect was marvelous. Baby began to stouten and fatten, and became a beautiful dimpled boy, a wonder to all. Scott's Emulsion supplied the one thing needful.

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is especially useful for sickly, delicate children when their other food fails to nourish them. It supplies in a concentrated, easily digestible form, just the nourishment they need to build them up and give them health and strength. It is Cod-liver Oil made palatable and easy to assimilate, combined with the Hypophosphites, both of which are most remarkable nutrients.

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